THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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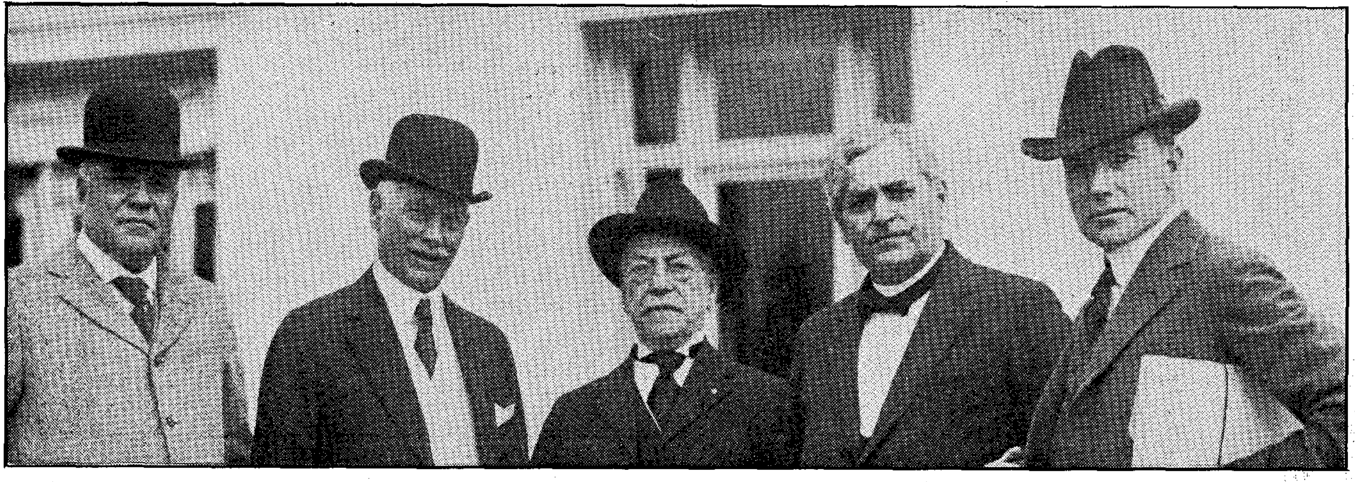
SOME OF OUR READERS are asking why the advertisements contain passages apparently set in regular type while our text is typewritten. Several, in fact, write a little warmly about this seeming discrimination. The reply is that all our advertising is at present supplied in plate form by the advertisers, and any typesetting is done by them elsewhere. The reader always has first consideration in this office, and our only regret is that we cannot do better under present trying circumstances. We are grateful for the many letters congratulating us on getting the magazine out at all.

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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LEADING DELEGATES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRY
From the reader's left to right: Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Chairman; Judge Elbert H. Gary; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

THE SPLIT ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

THE GREATEST EXPERIMENT in "collective bargaining" ever attempted in this country, in which the labor, the capital, and the public of the entire nation were represented by groups of delegates, came to grief on a resolution affirming this very principle on which the conference was founded. Meeting in Washington to bargain collectively with the accredited representatives of labor, the delegates representing capital voted down the resolution providing for similar bargaining in individual labor disputes, and Mr. Gompers and his party "walked out," after which the President eliminated the group representing capital, leaving the delegates of the public to continue alone. Yet the broad principle involved was recognized in the platforms of the opposing groups, and the specific resolution that caused the trouble expressed, according to Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, "the real opinion of the great majority of the conference." Among the champions of this resolution was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who pointed out that it is not consistent "for us Americans to demand democracy in government and practice autocracy in industry." Other employers of labor in the group representing the public took the same stand. "We employers have always demanded the right, we have always exercised the right, to be represented by representatives of our own choosing," said Mr. Louis Titus, indorsing the resolution, which read:

> "The right of wage-earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment are recognized."

Altho the vote on this resolution, by groups, was two to one for adoption, under the vote requiring a unanimous vote it was defeated, and the labor delegation left the conference, as it had previously threatened. But as Dr. Eliot pointed out, the individual votes against the resolution numbered only nine, to over fifty votes in its favor. It was supported by the groups representing the public and labor, but blocked by the employers' group.

This resolution proclaims the principle of collective bargaining without defining it. An earlier resolution, sponsored by the employers' group and opposed by the other two, formulated the right of employers to determine for themselves whether they will deal with representatives of unions or not. Thus the split, as the Washington dispatches reveal it, is due to the failure of the conferrees to reconcile conflicting interpretations of collective bargaining. Or, as

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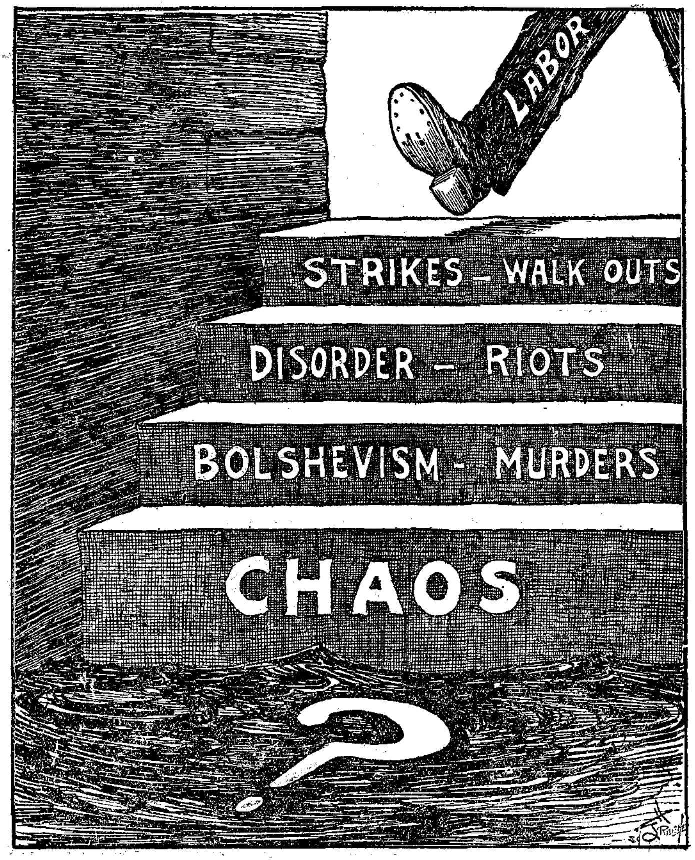
a New York "World" correspondent states it, "the real issue is not collective bargaining in the abstract, but the relation of unionism to collective bargaining." The contention of the employers that they can not be called upon to deal with any outside agents, but only with representatives chosen from among their employees, remarks the St.Louis "Republic," "would manifestly hamper, if not destroy, general organizations of workingmen." At the same time, the Philadelphia "Evening Ledger" reminds us, it is not altogether surprising that the employers' group hesitates to give a blanket indorsement of the principle, for---



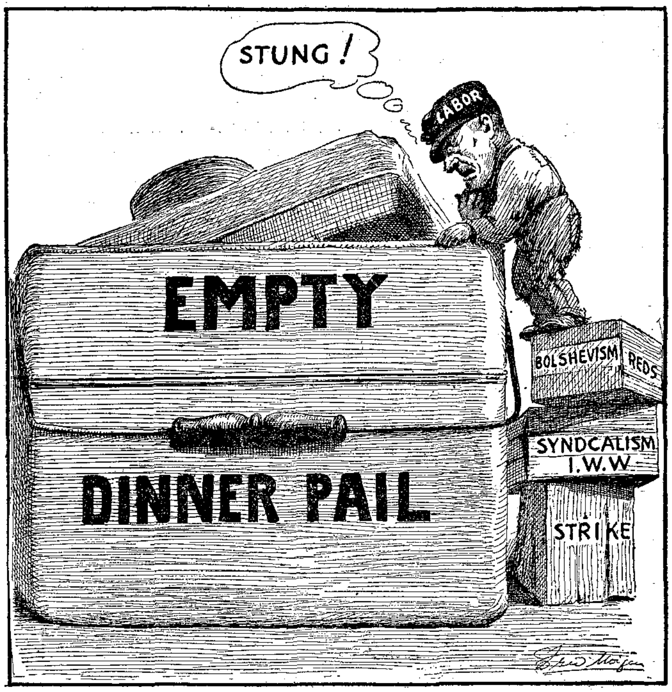
STEP BY STEP

-- Greene in the New York Evening Telegram

> "Collective bargaining of trades unions for a legitimate end under the direction of Mr.Gompers is one thing. Concerted action by powerful and reckless groups under the influence of men like Mr. Foster is something else."

The contention of capitalists that no employer should be required to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees was denounced by Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor. The principle, he said, "violates established and prevailing customs in industry in the civilized world," and "in practice it would result in the economic slavery of the industrial wage earners of this country." And he referred to the program of the representatives of the employers as a conspiracy for the ruin of trade unionism and "evidence of their blindness to the spirit of today animating the masses of America, a blindness of pride that goes before a fall, blindness to the determination of public opinion, that the economic autocrat, the multi-millionaire, the contaminator of Americans through foreign colonization in industrial centers, shall meet the just doom of extinction." Samuel Gompers, the Federation's venerable president, declared that the employers' group, by its vote against the collective bargaining resolution, was taking the same stand as the I. W. W.:

> "The I. W. W., in its propaganda and in its documents, in its literature, in its declarations, has taken the position that workers should not enter into agreements with employers. The position in which the employing group has placed the employers of America is not an enviable one.
>
> "The preamble of the I. W. W. organization has for its sentence this: 'The working class and employing class have nothing in common.' Having nothing in common, they do not seek agreement, they do not seek a conciliation, they do not seek collective bargaining....
>
> "The declaration which we have proposed is rejected and repudiated by the employing group. They want shop organizations, the employers' union. If they can get away with it, why, that is their job; but. they are building upon quicksand. They are resting their hope upon a flimsy ground and one which will not take long to turn upon them in their benevolent and solicitous attitude toward the workers in their employ.
>
> "The shop organization, the employers' union of workers, never brings anyone anywhere. It may be held by employers that their workmen are contented. Perhaps in so far as they are concerned, they know the workers are contented; but they are content just like the people of Poland were content. They were content at the point of the bayonet there, and in the industrial plants they are content at the point of starvation. I do not mean the starvation that brings about the want of food. Hunger is a relative term, after all.
>
> "There is no man so thoroughly starved as the one who has his aspiration destroyed....
>
> "Gentlemen, I have sung my swan song in this conference. You have by your action, the action of the employers' group, legislated us out of this conference. We have nothing further to submit; we have not been enabled with a clear conscience to remain here longer. We have responsibilities to the millions of workers and those dependent upon them. We must fulfil these obligations.
>
> "Our regret is that the rejection of anything like a fair proposition on our part has occurred. It has been done,and the die is cast; and we were endeavoring by all within our power to comply with the request made by that great man, now stricken on a bed of illness, the President of the United States, for whom we have an admiration and a love inexpressable.
>
> "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the courtesy which you have extended to us we are profoundly grateful, but we cannot longer remain with you."



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THE HIGH COST OF LOAFING

-- Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Speaking for the employers' group, on the other hand, Mr. L. F. Fish said:

> "The matter of collective bargaining can only be properly considered after there has been established a back-

ground which displays the conditions throughout this country with which we are to deal. As the argument in this conference has developed, it has been perfectly clear that the sum and substance of the resolutions with reference to collective bargaining that have been presented heretofore, accepting the substitute from the employers' group, the Chadbourne resolution and the substitute offered for it by the employers' group, meant that this conference is asked to take action which will force, if possible, the hundreds of thousands of employers in industries throughout this country to recognize the labor unions whether they will or will not, and to force their organizations to deal with the labor unions against their will.

"Now they produce this resolution, which as a matter of words, does not go as far as that, but words do not count. It is the thought behind the words, and if this resolution should be adopted by the employers' group, for example, it would go out to the world as a concession on the part of employers' group that they recognize the necessity of the unionzation of all the industrial establishments in the country, and the kind of collective bargaining that the labor unions insist upon as distinguished from other kinds."

Underlying the employers case, remarks the New York "Evening Post," is the assumption that labor representation from the outside means irresponsible agitation accompanied by turmoil and industrial dislocation. But---

"That this is by no means the universal rule is shown in the printers' and longshoremen's strikes in this city. In both instances the heads of the International unions have been fighting obstinately for moderate counsels among the workers, for the observance of contracts, and for recourse to arbitration. From the standpoint of the single printer's shop or the individual stevedore employer, it is the insiders, the men with whom they come directly into contact, that have been the irreconcilable element."

In this issue of the outside "trouble maker," says the New York "Globe," " the theoretical justice is on the side of capital, but all the practical expediency is on the side of labor." For---

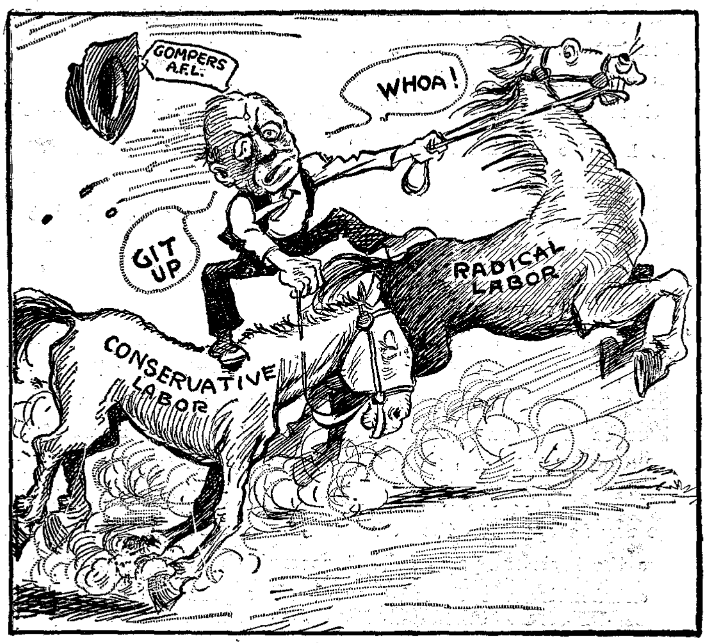
"It is indeed true that wages, hours, and other conditions are the concern only of the employer and the men who work for him. It is perfectly true also that the outside agitator often comes in for the sole purpose of creating discontent, since without discontent his own job would presently disappear. The union representative who does not know shop conditions will frequently make absurd demands or impose impossible conditions. Theoretically, no employer should be required to meet and do business with a third party who is not employed by him and is not interested in the success of his enterprise.

"When we look at the practical facts of the matter, however, we realize why labor is so insistent on the right to be represented by non-employees. It is because the employer has repeatedly taken merciless advantage of the fact that he holds the power of life or death, so to speak, over those who come to him representing their fellow workers. An employee who presses the claim for better working conditions too sharply is always in danger of being discharged, and the fact that he knows this will usually operate to make him more complaisant to the employer's will. To be sure, the other workers resent the discharge of an individual for union activities, but, as every business man knows, it is quite easy to find other grounds for discharge than the real one. An adequate parallel for this situation would be a war wherein the commanding general on one side had the power at his own pleasure to reduce all the enemy's staff officers to the ranks. It is obvious that such a contest is not a fair struggle for mastery.

"The other reason for the workers' insistence on outside union leaders is more largely psychological. It requires a considerable amount of brains, and even more force of character, to barter successfully with the employer. There is little likelihood that a man with the requisite talents will be willing to stay in the ranks of the workers, especially in poorly paid industries. Why, for instance, should the girls who make paper boxes be forced to choose to represent themselves a girl whose personal force of character is such that she has been content to remain a paper box maker? It is notorious that a too soft-hearted capitalist time and again finds it necessary to hire a bullyragging foreman to represent him in his dealings with workers and be 'properly' hard on them; this represents the injection of a third party into the relationship just as truly as does the outside union leader. If capital is entitled to hire the most ruthless brains it can get to dictate terms to labor, in the long run the latter will demand and get the privilege of hiring equally ruthless brains for its own side."

The right of unions to choose their own representatives in collective bargaining should be freely conceded, declares ex-President Taft. Collective bargaining, according to the Newark "News," "means in ordinary practice the recognition of the international unions." And in the Springfield "Republican" we read:

"The advantage to the employe is obvious, but it is by no means one-sided. Some recent examples of contract-breaking to the contrary notwithstanding, stability in industry is strengthened by agreements to which the employes, in trade organizations of their own choosing are a party; when such organizations recognize the inviolability of contracts. That in spite of such recognition members of such organizations, sometimes whole branches, violate their contracts does not affect the principle involved. Nothing would be gained for the employer in the long run if such organizations should be in effect outlawed. Man, including the wage-earner, is a gregarious animal. If his relatively orderly and disciplined association is broken up he will proceed though a disorderly one. When the courts break down -- as sometimes, to be sure, when they don't -- lynch law prevails. Organized capital is not well advised in fighting the conservative and constructive trade union, and giving aid and comfort to its revolutionary rival."



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MR. GOMPERS'S DIFFICULT POSITION

-- Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

The justice of the principle of collective bargaining, agree such papers as the Chicago "Tribune", Chicago "Evening Post", Minneapolis "Journal" and Boston "Herald", has been generally recognized by the great court of public opinion. But as the Milwaukee "Journal" remarks:

"We are confronted to-day with a paradoxical situation. Laboring men ask general acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining, and at the same time strikes are in progress which have been called in direct violation of existing contracts.

"Collective bargaining is sound in principle, but it can afford no safe way out of our industrial difficulties if a bargain once made is not regarded as inviolate. You don't think much of a man who makes a contract and then when it doesn't work to his advantage tries to get out of it. It is a cardinal principle of fair play and good sportsmanship that a bargain's a bargain and must be carried out to the letter whatever it may cost. If we cannot get together on the inviolability of contracts, then there isn't much hope for us."

TO RATIFY WITH RESERVATIONS

AS THE COUNTRY AWAITS IMPATIENTLY the last scene in the eventful history of the Peace Treaty and the League Covenant, friendly editors and press correspondents, who have the seer's gift of second sight, tell us confidently that the final climax is to be ratification by the Senate with certain reservations. And some of them add, "Didn't we tell you so very soon after the action commenced?" True, we still have to learn just what reservations will be adopted, and how soon the Senate will take final action, but on the main fact of ratification with reservations there is little dispute. That a majority of the Senate favor such ratification "is claimed by Mr. Lodge, and admitted by Mr. Hitchcock," the New York "Evening Post" (Ind.) notes. Ratification with reservations is only a "partial ratification" but, observes the Philadelphia "Press" (Rep.) "it answers the purpose and is clearly the best disposition we can make of the document framed by the Peace Conference." That such would be the conclusion of the whole matter was made absolutely certain, says the Richmond "Times-Dispatch" (Dem.) speaking for many of its contemporaries, by the defeat of the amendments to the text of the Treaty on the floor of the Senate. The most sensational and most warmly defended of all, the Shantung amendment, was turned down by a vote of 55 to 35, it will be remembered. Now, we are told, the way is open for the adoption of reservations, which, says the Richmond paper, "will accomplish the full purpose of extricating the United States from a position adversely affecting both its interests and its honor, without risk of offending other parties to the treaty," and which "the President has indicated will meet with his approval." Reservations properly drawn, says this Democratic paper, "will be adopted by the Senate without partisan alinement." Interpretations or reservations may be necessary to ratification, but in the opinion of the New York "Times" (Dem.) they "will not change a word of the Treaty." For this conclusion to the trouble, "The Times" gives high praise to "the middle-ground Republicans " And the Syracuse "Post-Standard" (Rep.) likewise tells us that "the power to defeat amendments to the Treaty and to write the reservations which will surely be attached to it lies with that group of fifteen Republicans" who defeated amendments to the text of the Treaty. "The Post-Standard" continues:

> "The Republicans under the lead of Senator McCumber who have swept out of the way thirty proposed amendments to the Treaty and who feel sure they can sweep away the others are as united against the Democratic program of unqualified ratification as they are against the Lodge program of defeat of the Treaty by indirection. They are for reservations which shall permit America to withdraw from the League at will, which shall place definition of the Monroe Doctrine in America, and which shall explain Congressional power to declare or refuse to declare war independently of the advice of the Supreme Council. The unity of their purpose and their action makes them the power to command the will of the Senate. With the Democrats they have defeated all proposed amendments. With the Lodge Republicans they can write reservations, in which in fact they will have more Democratic support than any amendment has received. It is these fifteen who will determine the form of ratification."

The Washington "Post " (Ind.) finds popular approval for the Senate's decision to ratify with reservations:

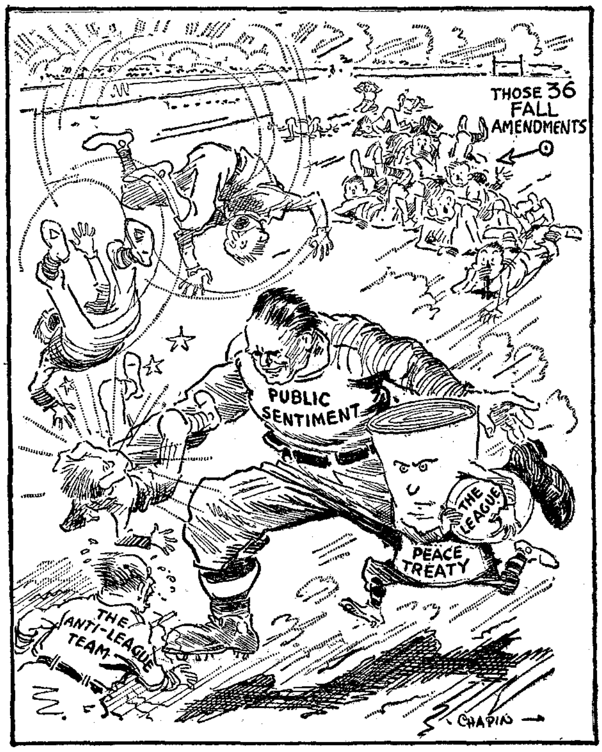
> "The trend of popular opinion may be gaged by looking back to last March and comparing public opinion then with public opinion now. At that time the proposed international League was deemed to be an extremely simple and effective compact whose normal workings would prevent wars. There was quick impatience against individuals who advised caution or hinted skepticism. The world was sick of war; the victor nations were agreed that war should be abolished; the framework of an international society was agreed upon; and that was all the average man cared to know. But now, after an inquiry that has by no means searched into all the secrets of the Paris Conference, public opinion is practically a unit in demanding reservations which shall safeguard the vital interests, honor and independence of the United States against any possible misunderstanding, any possible misconstruction of the Covenant and any possible combination of facts that may leap to light in the future."

Now that press writers are so well agreed that we are to have reservations instead of amendments, Senator La Follette emerges from what one editor calls "the silence that was so soothing" to remark that "a reservation will either amount to an amendment or it will amount to nothing." But the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" argues that a reservation can amount to a good deal without actually amending the Treaty, for "it is quite possible for a reservation to present no more than the interpretation of a clause in the Treaty under which the American Senate agrees to ratify the document, and so preclude the American nation from being held at any future time to have ratified in a different sense."

Senator Hitchcock, who is leading the fight for ratification, holds that there are 42 Senators who would like to ratify the Treaty without reservations and "probably 30 Senators who would like to ratify it with reservations," and some "combination between these two forces is the only logical conclusion of this controversy." Senator Lodge, on the other hand, who is fighting to shape the Treaty in accordance with Republican ideas, expects "a decisive majority of the Senate" to "vote for reservations attached to the resolution of ratification" which will "Americanize the Treaty" and be "at once unequivocal and effective."

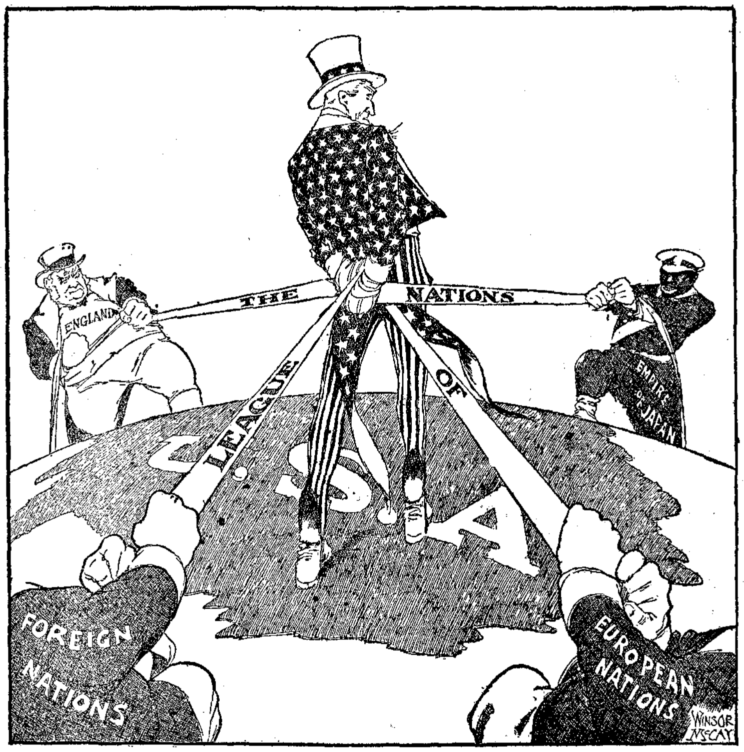
All the reservations offered by Senator Lodge are not thought likely to be adopted without change. Even the Republican New York "Tribune", which is in full sympathy with the reservation program, admits that "some of them are undesirable, some superfluous, some indicate over-caution, and others relate to matters coverable by legislation." They include the four original reservations, the first of which leaves to Congress the power to accept a mandatary and also to determine whether Congress shall resort to military measures at the behest of the League, under Article X of the Covenant. This is the reservation which President Wilson declared, in his Salt Lake City speech, would "cut the heart out of the Covenant." The other three affirm that the Monroe Doctrine is to be interpreted and enforced solely by the United States; that the United States shall determine what are domestic questions and shall settle them herself; and that the United States has absolute right of withdrawal from the League and is to be judge of whether her obligations are fulfilled at time of withdrawal. Some of the new reservations, a New York "Times" correspondent notes, take the "line of the Fall amendments to prevent the United States from taking part in various commissions created under the League of Nations and of the Johnson and Moses amendments to equalize the votes of the United States and Great Britain in the League Assembly". Reservations are also being urged affirming our refusal to be bound by the labor provisions of the Peace Treaty or by the Shantung settlement.

Friends of the League of Nations among the newspapers made no effort to conceal their glee over the defeat of the Shantung Amendment and other proposed textual changes in the



TO THE GOAL

-- Chapin in the St. Louis Republic



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TYING HIS HANDS

- Mc Cay in the New York American.

CARTOONS FOR AND AGAINST THE LEAGUE

Treaty. They hold with the Manchester (N.H.)"Mirror" (Rep.) that "the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations are now as good as adopted," that "the die has been cast and the better elements in our civilization have overthrown the foes of progress." The Helena "Independent" (Dem.) rejoices at this bright outlook "for ratification of the Treaty without mutilation" but with "interpretative reservations.""The bottom, if it ever had a bottom, has been knocked out of the League opposition," declares the San Francisco "Bulletin" (Ind.); "one by one the objections have been demolished and nothing remains but futile personalities." The Richmond "News-Leader" (Dem.) even sees a chance "that unqualified ratification may be had by the narrow margin of one vote or two at most", though the probabilities are "ratification with reservations." By the time the vote was taken, observes the Newark "News" the "amendment comedy" had "become a bore." "The country will not have the treaty rejected by amendment", says the New York "Times" (Dem.) and "the Senate has demonstrated its resolve that it shall not be amended." The New York "Evening Post" (Ind.) sees "the great Friedensturm against the treaty" at an end; "Ludendorff Lodge, Hindenburg Johnson are now sketching out the first chapter of their Memoirs and a call may be sent out for a Max of Baden to discuss armistices." As the "Evening Post" sees it, "the amendments were doomed from the beginning; they were doomed by the fundamental logic of the situation and the fundamental common sense of the Senate." The New York "Globe" (Rep.) said the day after the defeat of the Shantung amendment: "Those who believe in sanity and progress today have more cause for optimism than they have had for many months and those who felt the Senate had almost ceased to function as a true deliberative body are conclusively shown to have been wrong." The "Globe" rejoices that the Senate has so clearly shown that it has "no intention of wrecking the League or scuttling the Peace Treaty by impossibilist tactics which will require a recommitment of the whole document."

But what pleases the "Globe" saddens the day for an anti-league paper like the Kansas City "Star," (Ind.Rep.) The defeat of the Shantung amendment means "that we join in permitting the spoliation of China"; "that the Senate is lining up against sending the whole treaty back to Paris for revision where it belongs;" that "the straightforward course of insisting on fundamental amendments has been rejected" and that "thus Shantung becomes the symbol of a triumph of visionary emotionalism over common sense Americanism."

While our Senate is deciding how it is going to ratify, Great Britain, Italy and France have ratified and as soon as their ratifications are formally exchanged the Treaty will go into effect between the ratifying Allies and Germany. And once the ratifications are exchanged the League of Nations comes into being. So that, as one editor recalls the language of Conan Doyle's hero, "peace may break out any day all over Europe." Can we, asks the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" afford to have western Europe at peace while we are "still at war"? And it proceeds:

> "Set aside for the moment, if you like, the unpleasant possibility that we may be driven by competition to trade with Germany quite as eagerly as ever--set aside all we will lose by seeing the French exchanging their francs for German merchandise, and German trade expanding in allied territory and allied trade in German territory, while we watch deprecatingly but forbidden to join in--and consider only the single domestic result of a continued doubt as to the quick coming of peace--the result that few of our creative activities can get under full steam until they know exactly where they stand in relation to all war conditions."

But the Chicago "Tribune" (Rep.) sees no great need for haste, especially so far as the international situation and the League are concerned. It reasons that the League of Nations already exists, that "the nations which know their interests are advanced and protected in the covenant have accepted it." Now "the League needs the United States and the United States does not need the League." The "Tribune" believes that we can write our own terms of admission and will be accepted, while even thus we will "be giving everything and getting nothing."

A. F. L. POLICE UNIONS IN DISFAVOR

THE POLICEMEN'S RIGHT TO ORGANIZE for the purpose of collective representation, mutual support, and an effort to improve their working conditions and obtain a salary commensurate with their arduous labors and the risks they take, will not be questioned by any community, is the opinion of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer". But in common with many other newspapers it takes exception to the propriety of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The fact that police organizations in some thirty-seven American municipalities are said to have charters from the Federation gives special interest to the action of House of Representatives in adopting by a vote of 222 to 3 a bill providing that:

"No member of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be or become a member of any organization or of an organization affiliated with another organization which holds, claims or exercises the right to demand of any of its membership obedience to an order to strike or cease work for any cause."

A no-strike provision in the charter would not get around the objection, asserts this paper, and adds:

"Other police charters, at least some of them, contain this provision. The presence of such a condition in the charter does not, however, remove the danger inherent in the fact of police membership in the national labor organization. The point was discussed by the commissioners of the District who said:

"'The fact that a policemen's union is bound by a no-strike provision is an earnest of the intention of its members not to resort to a strike as a weapon of compelling its demands. But if it be affiliated with other organizations which do contemplate the use of the strike in an emergency every member of the police force who is a member of the union would be liable to the charge, however falsely made, of favoritism in the performance of duty in the event of industrial trouble involving the organization with which it is affiliated.'"

"A policeman," it concludes, "like a fireman, is a public servant. His allegiance is to society."

Representative Gould, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill, hoped that the section authorizing immediate discharge of any member of the District force who violated the stipulation against affiliation would have a two-fold aim:

"An immediate local application to the District police force and a note of warning and advice from Congress to State and municipal officers throughout the country who are faced with a similar menace and may not, perhaps, appreciate it at this time. In two of these instances the movement has failed--in Boston, after bloodshed and riot, and in Washington. Congress is still great enough, even in the view of the radical agitators, to resist such an attack upon American institutions."

Other cities than Boston and Washington vehemently deny that their policemen have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor, and one of them - Huntington, W. Va. - has by statute made unionization of city employees illegal and a cause for dismissal. According to the Huntington "Herald-Dispatch", the members of the police department, without a dissenting vote, adopted a resolution announcing they would abandon plans to form a union affiliated with the Federation. Portland, Ore., and Evansville, Ind., are the other two cities, which, with Boston and Washington, are to be deducted from the "thirty-seven" in which unions were reported to be affiliated with the Federation. The Portland "Evening Star" says of that city's policemen:

"The local force, once the danger and the impropriety of an affiliation of the type under consideration became clear to them, abandoned it."

In Evansville, where the mayor is said by the Evansville "Courier-Journal" to have handled the situation admirably, the following words were addressed to the policemen and firemen:

"You men should affiliate with only one organization -- that of the people of your city as a whole. I am speaking to you on behalf of the people now. You take the same oath as firemen that I take as mayor -- to do your duty first to the people, whom you serve, and who pay your salaries.

"The time has come for you to make your decision. As members of the A. F. of L., you do not represent the people. You represent only a class of the people."

The "Courier" then goes on to explain that:

"There is no class question; no opposition to organized labor in industry; no question of prejudice, political, commercial, or personal. There is, instead, an almost unanimous belief that the public welfare demands the immediate dissolution of police and firemen's unions.

"The meeting of one hundred citizens that adopted resolutions, demanded:

First: Increased pay for police and firemen.
Second: The introduction of the merit system.
Third: The abolition of unionism in city departments.

"This meeting was not 'packed' as has been suggested. Instead of 25 men being present, as the police charge, there were 102 by actual count. These 102 did not represent capitalism in any sense. They represented the real opinion of 90 per cent. of the people of Evansville. Instead of being merely large employers of labor, there were many citizens who employed no workman, plain, everyday business men, home owners, civic leaders--just, honest, thinking Americans."

Public opinion, thinks the Newark "Evening News", is opposed to giving to members of public departments the right to strike or to imperil public order and safety, and it cites the Boston strike as an example:

"The sentiment that supported Congressional action on this question is the same as that which animated Police Commissioner Curtis of Boston in his denial to the men of his department of the right which they claimed and have attempted to assert, to form a union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It is the same as that which sustained Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts in backing up his high concept of public duty with firm concurrence in Mr. Curtis's action. It is a sentiment which has proved to be overwhelmingly prevalent among the people generally."

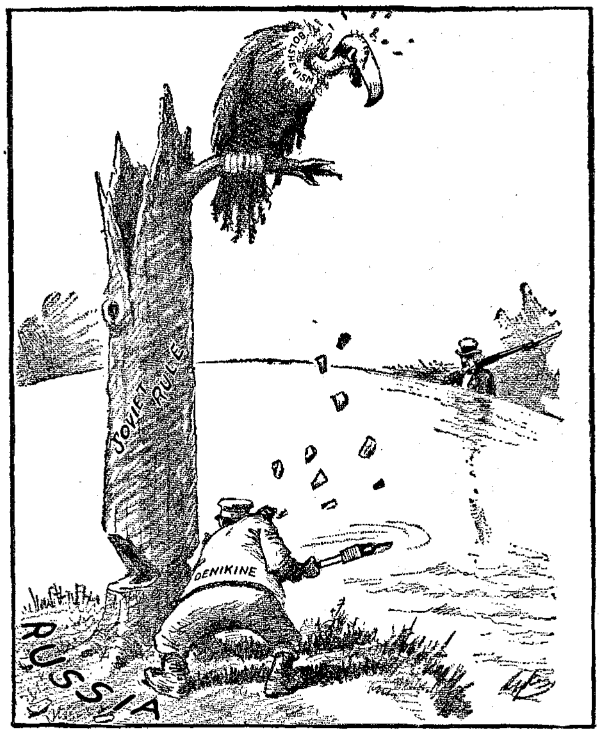
Criticism of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the dissatisfied policemen and firemen is thus set forth in the "Deseret Evening News", of Salt Lake City:

"No greater mistake could be made by the American Federation of Labor than in endeavoring to draw policemen's and firemen's unions into affiliation with that organization. Public sentiment on this question is thoroughly aroused, and is practically unanimous in condemnation of it.

"The usually sagacious leadership of the Federation is not upholding its reputation when it persists in encouraging a proceeding that is obviously in conflict with the public welfare and with the principles upon which the social order rests. No argument should be necessary to convince everybody of honest mind and common intelligence that those persons who are engaged in the public service and are paid out of the public funds derived from the people's taxes---like policemen, postal employees, firemen, school-teachers, etc.---have no right whatever to make their calling and their loyalty subordinate to the authority and discipline of a labor union. They must not think to serve two masters."

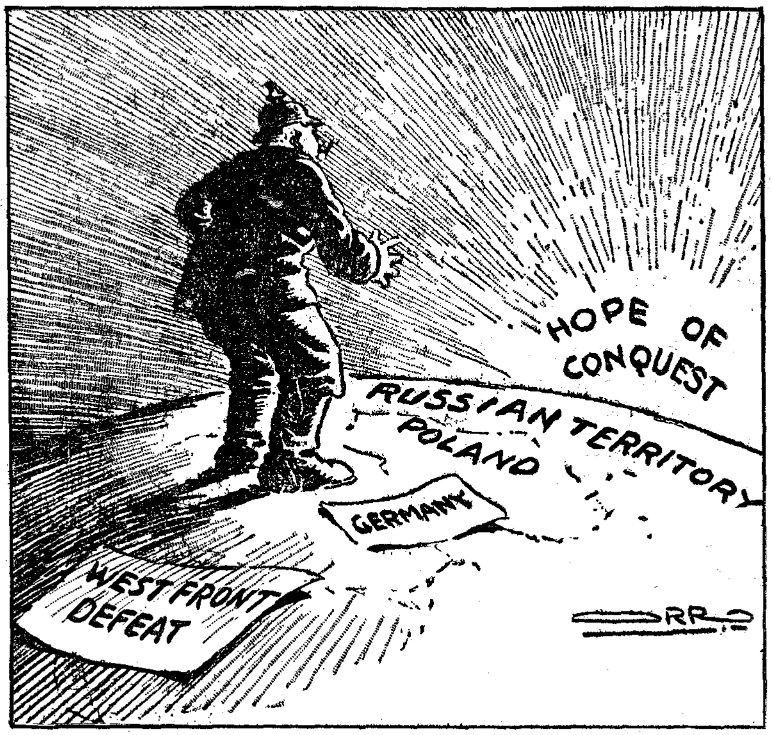
That a policeman and a fireman, like a soldier, stand on a different footing from every worker, is emphasized by the "Spokesman-Review":

"Policemen are the defense forces of a city, just as the sheriff and his deputies are the defense force of the county, the national guard of the state, and the army and navy of the nation. They are servants of all the people, and must not and will not be allowed to join a class organization that attempts to set up its authority above that of the people's government."



LOOKING FOR A NEW ROOST.

- Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.



THE SUN THAT SET IN THE WEST IS RISING IN THE EAST.

- Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

FORLORN HOPES IN RUSSIA

CITIES TO SAVE THEIR OWN DAYLIGHT

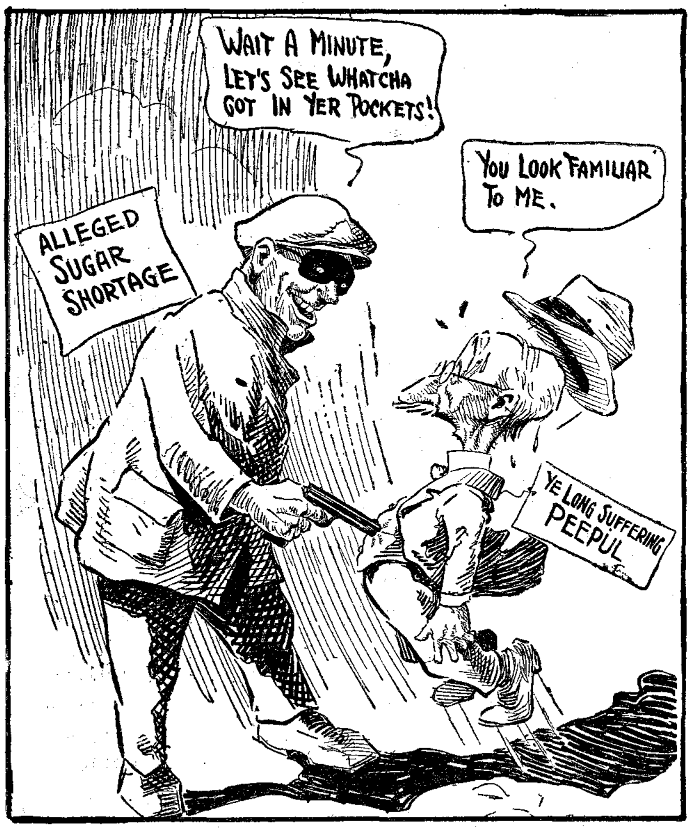
WHEN WE ALL SET BACK OUR CLOCKS last Sunday night, we were performing the last rites for the defunct Federal Daylight Saving plan. And now, remarks the Bartow (Fla.) "Courier-Informant," a weekly paper representing a rural constituency presumably opposed to daylight saving, we are "through with tinkering the time --- for good, let us hope." But local tinkers here and there are starting the tinkering all over again, and when the New York City aldermen recently voted to adopt daylight saving for the city, one of them predicted that New York would "blaze the way for the rest of the country." Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association, declares that "other cities will quickly and affirmatively follow New York's example." He thinks that the adoption of the daylight saving plan is assured in the Eastern time zone, "but we hope to take in every section of the country this year except the extreme South, thereby showing Congress just where the people stand." Mr. Marks is convinced that the spread of the local daylight saving movement will force Congress to restore the national law. Advocates of daylight saving note that Worcester, Mass., Pittsburgh, Newark, Philadelphia, Richmond and other cities have adopted or are about to adopt daylight saving. The Weehawken "Hudson Dispatch" and the Jersey City "Journal" call on all the cities in the metropolitan district to follow New York. The Providence "Journal" notes that "between now and March there will be a determined campaign in behalf of 'summer time' in this part of the United States." "Current Affairs" (Boston,) published by the Chamber of Commerce, is taking an active part in this campaign and reports sentiment for it "particularly strong throughout New England." The Buffalo "Evening News" thinks that "if New England and New York would get together and put through a plan for setting the clocks ahead an hour next spring, the people there would be content to let the rest of the country do as it pleases." Harrisburg, says "The Telegraph" is "prepared to have some form of 'daylight saving ' for itself next summer." "The Times-Star" sees "no good reason why daylight saving should not be continued" in Cincinnati, and it is not impossible that the people of the Ohio city would welcome another hour of daylight to see Pat Moran's championship team play ball next summer. If the country can't have daylight saving nationally "because the farmer won't put up with it" it seems to the Duluth "Herald" that "the plan of each community gaining its benefits by local action is at least worth consideration." Certainly, it says, "the benefits of daylight saving in smaller lighting costs and one hour more of daylight for anything people want to do in the evening, are too great to be sacrificed without a struggle." "The Herald" admits that difficulties might arise through the difference between local and train time-"unless people familiarized themselves with the difference, some of them might have awkward moments when they came to take a train" - but it thinks that, after all, "only a small proportion take trains during any year and probably they could accustom themselves to it. The city of Cleveland this year is getting along somehow on the time different from railroad time and no great outcries are audible from that direction." The Buffalo "Express" believes that commuters' trains running into cities with their own "summer time" could easily be operated on new schedules, while "the through trains, being city-to-city affairs, might likewise run on a daylight saving schedule, if ordinances are adopted in a sufficient number of cities in the East."

But there are many advocates of national daylight saving, like the New York "Journal of Commerce," who fear that "as a local policy it would hardly work out well." The New York "World" observes that the thousands of commuters doing business in New York City "must travel upon railroad time, and the railroads must follow Federal hours in their train schedules:" and "the United States Courts, the Sub-Treasury, the Custom House, the post offices, the hundred other agencies of the general Government must set their clocks by Washington." Moreover,

"The national banks will probably use Federal time. The Stock Exchange must do so or lose one hour of the afternoon in dealings with other cities and with Europe; and State banks and trust companies may find it more profitable or convenient to follow suit. In many ways, not all of which can be foreseen, the double standard of time will prove inconvenient."

In California the Sacramento "Bee" arises to remind New York that "past experiences with 'local' time as distinguished from 'standard,' 'meridian' or 'zone' time" and also our need of very close-railroad connections argue strongly against "the notion of exceptional state or local time." And the South Bend "Tribune" offers this warning from its own experience with independent daylight saving:

> "Here in South Bend the inconvenience and disgust were so great that the city council was forced to repeal the ordinance after it had been in force but a short time. It did not take long to convince the people of South Bend that two times are most undesirable."


WAIT A MINUTE, LET'S SEE WHATCHA GOT IN YER POCKETS!
YOU LOOK FAMILIAR TO ME.
ALLEGED SUGAR SHORTAGE
YE LONG SUFFERING PEEPUL

WHO SAID "THEY NEVER COME BACK"?

—Gibbs in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

There is nothing to be gained by local daylight saving to balance the confusion, the Des Moines "Capital" insists—

> " If individual establishments wish to have what they call 'daylight conditions,' let them go to work at six o'clock or 7. And let them not think they can change everything by calling 6 o'clock 7 o'clock. There is not a factory in the East which could not fix an earlier hour to go to work than at present."

Similarly, the Portland "Oregonian" argues that business men's organizations can achieve all the benefits of daylight saving by making agreements to change the time of opening and closing stores and factories. Such a plan may be adopted in Minneapolis where, says the St. Paul "Pioneer Press", an alderman will propose that hours of work for city employees "be changed to the limits of 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.; then business houses and factories are expected to follow suit."

Tho the New York "Globe" admits that individuals might easily save daylight without changing the clock, it reminds us that "the hours of the day are inextricably entangled" in the web of city activities, almost every institution and amusement being "anchored by custom to some definite hour."

SUGAR, SUGAR, WHO'S GOT THE SUGAR?

WHOSE IS THE MYSTERIOUS HAND that is filching the contents of the family sugar bowl? National prosperity is the culprit, some observers assure us, while some suspect prohibition, and others point accusing fingers in the direction of the profiteer. Authorities agree, apparently, on this point of fact: that although 18 per cent., or half a million tons, more sugar was sold in the United States from January to September this year than during the corresponding period of last year, the American breakfast-table is today experiencing a sugar shortage. Of this mysterious state of affairs, notes the Philadelphia "Press", there are "many theories, but no authoritative explanation." This shortage, while much more acute in some sections than in others, is nation-wide. In many localities rationing has again been resorted to, as during the war, and there are predictions of worse conditions and higher prices to come. "The sugar world is upside down," declares the San Francisco "Western Confectioner" (to which we are indebted for the caption of this article); and it goes on to say: "That there is an enormous increase in the present consumption of sugar is apparent, but as to the positive reason why this should be so no one seems able to advance anything but theories."

The "prosperity" theory is that the American public, being able to afford all the sugar it wanted, has in recent months so over-indulged its sweet tooth that the country's sugar reserves have been reduced below the normal level. Says the Philadelphia "Evening Ledger":

> "The consumption of sugar is a measure of prosperity. Little of it is used in the industrially backward countries, for the people have not money enough to pay for it. Consequently, the necessity of restoring sugar rations indicates that the people of this country are so prosperous that they have money enough to buy more sugar than is available for them."

Prohibition is at least a contributory cause of the sugar shortage, many experts affirm, because it has increased the demand for candy and soft drinks, in the manufacture of which a great quantity of sugar is used. "Prohibition undoubtedly has had much to do with the matter," declares Mr. Henry E. Costello, chairman of the raw sugar division of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, who explains that "sweets take the place of alcohol to a certain extent, and we are eating about twice as much candy as before." Remarking that "when Government undertakes to supervise the appetites of mankind it enters upon a long and rocky road," the New York "World" adds reproachfully: "To date its principal achievement has been to afflict persons not given to alcohol, nut sundaes or bonbons with a sugar famine."

Profiteers, many editors suspect, are adding to the difficulty of the situation by withholding sugar from the market in order to reap exorbitant profits as the price soars. The Pittsburgh "Press" records public alarm "lest the shortage of sugar forshadow a cornered market and extortionate sugar prices this winter," and the Salt Lake "Citizen" reports indications that "some of the sugar interests are planning to increase the price of sugar to a profiteering level." The Louisville "Times" sounds this warning to housewives:

> "In the case of sugar, those who seek to establish a situation have gone about their labors in an exceedingly ingenious fashion. They have frightened the people; the next thing will be hoarding, then the evil work will have been done. The people should bear this in mind when they attempt

to hoard the product -- they will be working exactly into the hands of the evildoers."

Rumors are circulating in the press that the sugar shortage will increase and the price climb to 25 or 30 cents a pound. But Mr. R. J. Poole, food director of Chicago, declares emphatically that "there is absolutely nothing in the sugar situation to justify such statements."

An interesting explanation of the recent increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States is given by Mr. Alfred W. McCann in the New York "Globe." This increase, he says, does not mean that the American citizen has been indulging in a sugar debauch. In fact---

> "All the sugar used by the condenseries was theoretically consumed in the United States, but it was consumed by tin cans, not by men, women or children, and the tin cans with the sugar in them were then shipped out of the country."

The outlook, Mr. McCann goes on to say, "is not altogether hopeless," because---

> "The West has an ample supply of beet sugar, and the shortage is felt only east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Between the present moment and January 1, 1920, nearly 1,000,000 tons of beet sugar will be produced in the West with a population of but 50,000,000 to consume it. This will give everybody in the West during the next two and a half months forty pounds of sugar each.
>
> "In the East there is approximately on hand but 250,000 tons of cane sugar, including the quantity still to come in before January 1, 1920, or approximately fifteen pounds per person. If the West keeps all its beet sugar the East will thus be entitled to about six pounds per month per person.

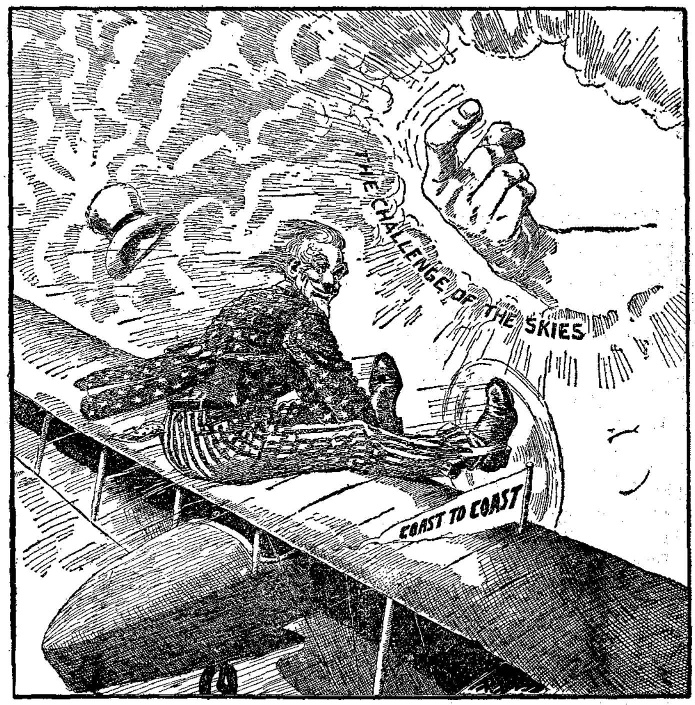
FIRST TO FLY ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND BACK.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the "Sky Pilot" (at the reader's right), with his observer and his mascot Trixie, the first of the transcontinental racers to complete the round trip from ocean to ocean

> "Perhaps in spite of the rations the wholesale grocers will be able to get hold of some of the excess supply of beet sugar in the West and bring it East, in which case sugar eaters may still escape the discomfort incidental to famine."

FLYING 5400 MILES IN FIFTY HOURS

DEATH CAME TO NINE AVIATORS in the first eight days of the transcontinental reliability race, conducted by the Army Air Service in conjunction with the American Flying Club, of New York City. This list, appalling to the average reader, leads many editorial writers to wonder whether such a sacrifice of splendid manhood, now that the war is over, is worth while. Others criticize unsparingly the De Haviland "4" type of machine used by the majority of the 62 contestants, although it was in this type that three of the four leaders in the race, including Lieut. Maynard, crossed the continent and returned. The other machine, a single-seated SE-5A, with American made Hispano-Suiza motor, was used by Capt. J. O. Donaldson. Maynard's actual flying time appears to have been eclipsed by at least three others, Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., Capt. Donaldson and Capt. L. H. Smith, an accident to his crankshaft near Omaha having caused him to lose eighteen hours in making repairs, which was added to his actual flying time by the Air Service. Capt. Smith was first to cross the continent from west to east, and return. Lieut. Pearson flew from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in the record breaking time of 21 hours, 51 minutes, 24 seconds, in a De Haviland "4". Unstinted praise is showered upon the Liberty motor, which was used in most of the machines of various types, and the pilots themselves are considered to be of the same heroic mold as those who flew over the lines in the war. Says the Baltimore "News":


THE CHALLENGE OF THE SKIES
COAST TO COAST

Copyright, 1919, by the Star Company.

"I ALWAYS TAKE A DARE"

- Murphy in the New York American.

> "It is a great pity that valuable young lives must be sacrificed in this endeavor; but there may be consolation in the reflection that one pilot lost now may mean many saved in the future. Death in such an event as the present air derby is as much a matter of patriotism as death in the line of duty on any firing front. And for those who escape there will always be the reward of the pioneers."

That the aerial derby was not a sporting event, but was of serious and practical import, is emphasized by the Philadelphia "Evening Public Ledger:"

"The race wasn't arranged for anybody's glory or anybody's profit. It was scientifically conducted for a scientific purpose. The Army was repeating experiments of the sort made by the Navy in the first transocean flight. Men and machines, instruments and equipment were put to a racking trial in order that experts might know a little more about engines, structural design, motor endurance and the dependability of instruments and codes devised for aerial navigation. The flight has carried the science of aviation a little further forward in America. That is what it was for.

"The great air race was not a sporting event, though as a demonstration of skill, courage and endurance it was the most superb spectacle ever planned in the United States."

But other critics, less charitable of the whole undertaking, find much in general to condemn. Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, formerly a major in the Army Air Service, distrusts the airworthiness of the De Haviland, although it was in this type of plane that Brigadier General Foulois, who has flown almost every type of plane since the original Wright machines were acquired by the Army, led a squadron over the German lines as soon as the planes could be shipped to France. The former major says, in the New York "Evening Post:"

"The recent transcontinental race is a most pathetic display of selfish interests -- the toll of death in this race is beyond all expectation of the percentage of casualty necessarily involved in an undertaking of this kind.

"The same people who disregarded war in order to develop and help their own industries, now send boys across the continent with an obsolete, discarded machine in a vain hope to save their face. I venture to state that 90 per cent. of the fatalities would not have happened in any other machine. A forced landing in bad ground is always dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The De Haviland four as constructed with the large Liberty motor in the nose and the tank in the rear of the pilot means almost certain death in a forced landing. . . . . The De Haviland 4 is not a good plane -- it was discarded by the English at the time that we started building it."

That incalculable benefit to the country at large will result from the aerial derby is freely admitted, however, and that utilitarian as well as scientific ends have been unselfishly served by the fliers is indicated in the announcement of the Post Office Department that it will extend the aerial mail service to the Pacific coast next year, with stops at Omaha, Salt Lake City, Carson City and San Francisco. Says the New York "Times":

" The practicability of extending the air mail service to the Pacific Coast from Chicago has been demonstrated in the ocean-to-ocean air race, and an announcement made last night through the American Flying Club here by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, indicated that next year would see the service in operation."

Of the daring fliers who made the great sacrifice in this race, and of their predecessors in peace and in war, the Franklin (Pa.) "News-Herald" writes with deep feeling:

" Days will come when our children will build monuments and name public edifices to the memory of the brave men who had given their lives as the price of man's conquest of the air, when the spots where they fell will be marked and remembered and pointed out, to stir the mind of the youth of coming years with courage and inspire another generation to win its battles in the march of human progress."

Lieutenant Maynard, who made his first bid for fame when he established a world's record for looping the loop in France after the armistice had been signed, was the winner of the New York-Toronto race last summer. The New York "Times" gives an intimate glimpse of what incentive the "flying parson" has for making these phenomenal round trips

" At the end there was a picture to warm the heart, the reunion of the Maynard family after the swift descent from the air at Roosevelt Field: the wife and the two small girls and the husband and father who had come down from the sky."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The $2.75 shirt is worrying more men than the 2.75 beer. - Boston Herald.

Having the Senate, we have one form of air mastery. - Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Once there was a town that had no street railway troubles. It had no street railway. - Detroit Journal.

"Capital and labor are one!" shouts an economist. But he fails to designate which one. - Savannah News.

Seems a pity there isn't some Chinese poet who can go and capture Shantung. - New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Might does not make right, but there are few rights established without might. - Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.

The chief difference between a conservative and a radical is that the conservative has got his. - Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune.

Postal efficiency, says Mr. Burleson, "borders on the miraculous." It borders on the incredible at least. - New York World.

Maybe these magazine publishers that are moving from New York to the middle West are looking for a larger English-reading public. - Boston Herald.

A lot of Reds, who spend their time declaring war on organized society, always seem to be pained and surprised when organized society takes up the challenge. - New York Evening Sun.

"With a rum punch gripped in one hand and a cigaret in the other, and a song on his lips" -- that's the way a story about the Prince of Wales in Halifax begins. No wonder he intends to limit his stay in the United States to ten days. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boy, page Mr. Hoover, and show him the sugar bowl. - Wall Street Journal.

Stamps are sticking better, influenced perhaps by Mr. Burleson's example. - Boston Herald.

No anti-Red ordinance will command popular support in Cincinnati at this time. - New York Sun.

Nowadays even an inferior grade of pottage costs almost your entire birthright. - Kansas City Star.

We fought for freedom, and now we have so much of it that we don't know how to handle it. - Asheville Times.

There can't be so much unrest at present among organized workers. So many of them are resting. - Brooklyn Eagle.

One big trouble with the labor movement is the fact that we have too many cabooses and not enough engines. - Railroad World.

A republic is a form of government in which the majority get at least two guesses as to which minority will rule them next. - New York Evening Sun.

Senator Williams says the British empire has "six voices but only one vote." Sort of a parallel to Hi Johnson's status in the Senate. - Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.

Perhaps the relatives of the massacred Armenians may find some comfort in the report that an American dentist has been in attendance on the Sultan of Turkey. - New York Morning Telegraph.

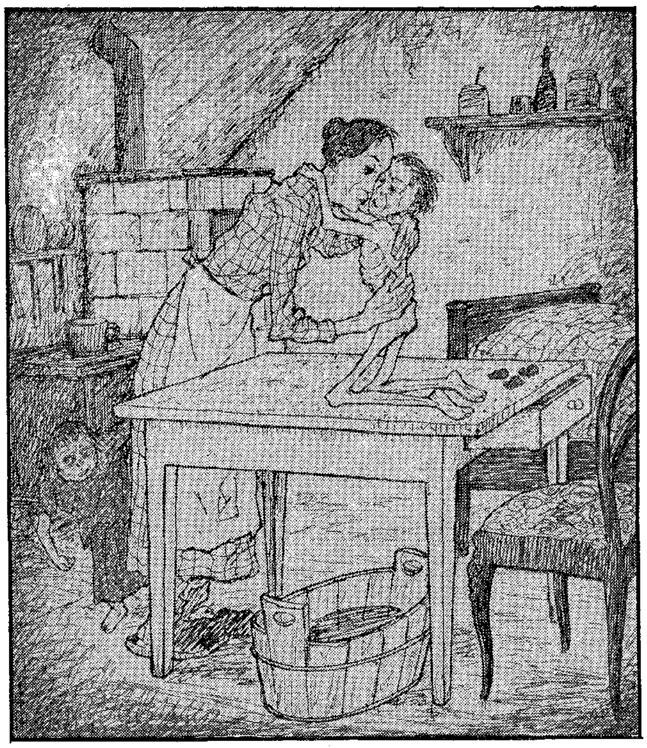
Hiram Johnson says that Article X of the League Covenant would place the world in a strait-jacket. Judging by what the world has been doing these past five years we'll say that a strait-jacket is highly advisable. - St. Paul Pioneer Press.

DARK DAYS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

MORE BITTER THAN INDEMNITIES are some other high costs of defeat now facing the dismembered empire of Austria-Hungary at the approach of a winter more ominous than any known in the years of the war. Hunger, cold, and ruined health, especially among children, are the three ghastly items in this balance sheet, according to reports from both countries, although the temper of the people in meeting them, it is noted, differs widely. While despair is breathed in the very atmosphere in Budapest, we are told, in Vienna, on the other hand, privation is suffered with a certain almost smiling submission. The contrast recalls to a French correspondent at Vienna that the whole world used to marvel at the tranquility with which the late Emperor Francis Joseph bore a more tragic series of frightful misfortunes, both public and private, than ever befel a sovereign ruler. The explanation of his endurance is not that he was a stoic, but that he was "an Austrian." The people of Vienna witnessed the spectacle of the disappearance in a few days of the empire of which their city was the center, with the result that there remained only a small state of about 7,000,000 inhabitants where was formerly a monarchy of 52,000,000. There remained only "a small hydrocephalous state, the monstrous capital of which included a third of the entire population. Dynasty, ministries, social orders, everything fell into ruin, and the existence of the morrow was a stern problem, yet in the midst of it all, like its ancient sovereign, the Austrian nation keeps its habitual smile." If the same distress afflicted Paris, writes this French correspondent, there would be a revolution; and as an indication of the scarcity of food he offers the testimony of an officer of the American Relief Mission that 800,000 persons in Vienna are victims of malnutrition, and 100,000 are suffering from actual hunger. Yet with a kind of fatalism, we are told, the people until this time, at least, have remained resigned, though there have been some suicides because of utter poverty or rather through fear of poverty. Official light on Vienna's distress appears in an appeal to the American people by Burgomaster Jacob Reumann, communicated in press dispatches from Vienna, in which he begs Americans to come to the relief of his "much-tried city" before it is too late. He says:

> "We have been rendered absolute beggars--a city of mendicants. There is nothing but despair facing us. All of the stocks of Entente origin have been exhausted, and no new contracts have been made because this is impossible for lack of credits.
>
> "Our meat ration recently was fixed at three ounces per capita weekly but even this amount is unavailable and intervals of weeks frequently occur between meat distributions. Fresh milk is available only for infants, and only in very limited quantities. Eggs, beans, sugar, coffee and potato supplies have been exhausted.
>
> "Clothing and shoes are a non-existent quantity for the masses. Our citizens are herded like cattle. Our hospitals are about to be closed, so we are prepared for a terrible death rate.
>
> "The number of unemployed increases daily and it now seems certain that within a few weeks there will be no railway transportation whatever within our country. Only a foreign loan can save us and we appeal to America.
>
> "With the temperature just above freezing, a large part of the population now is seeking the coffee houses, where they herd all day to avail themselves of the warmth generated by their bodies. Even the best hotels are entirely without heat, while prices asked for the meagre food supply obtainable mount daily."

Economic relief and political stabilization must go hand in hand, it is pointed out by various observers, and in the case of Budapest, whose population has increased to 1,900,000 inhabitants, it is a serious question whether the gruelling privation of the coming winter will be suffered without grave civic disturbances. On this point the Foreign Editor of the Paris "Matin" interviewed at Budapest Mr. Ernest Garami, leader of the Hungarian Social Democratic party, who informed the "Matin's" representative, that in the name of his party he had written a letter to Mr. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, in which he asked him to occupy Hungary with an inter-Allied police force commanded either by a Frenchman, an American, or an Englishman, and he urged that this occupation should be enforced until order was assured in Hungary. Mr. Garami is quoted further as saying:



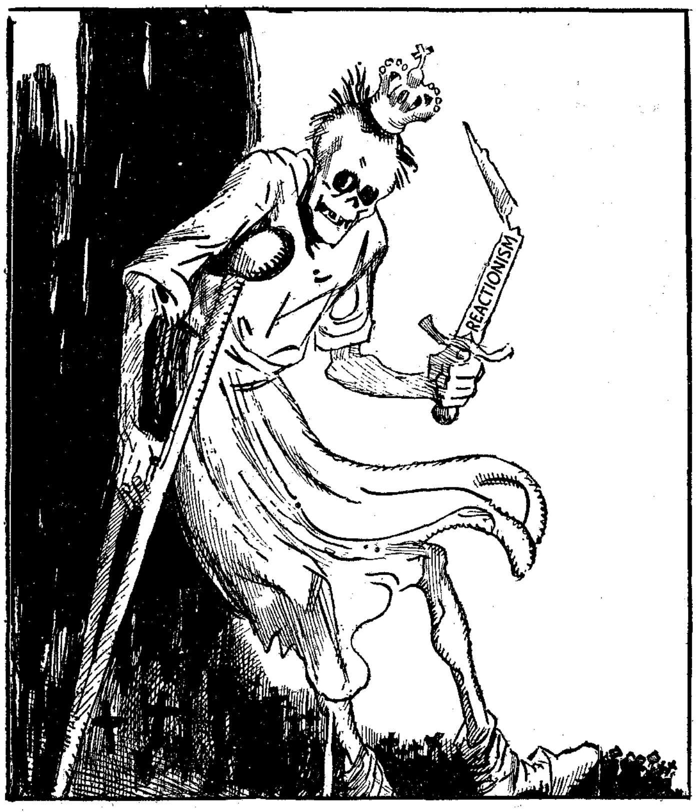
COMFORT.

The Mother.- "Never mind, dear, just wait. When we have paid a hundred milliards indemnity we shall get something to eat again."

-"Simplicissimus," (Munich).

> "It was evident from this that I am making no play at Bolshevism, as I am charged with doing by the reactionaries. The dictatorship of Bela Kun set itself up in favor of anarchy against our will. It is we who overturned it. Before the coming of the Roumanians we had formed a transition cabinet, presided over by our comrade Peidl, and we drove out the Bolsheviks. It was our thought that a coalition ministry should succeed this cabinet. But instead of that, we saw establish-

> ed a party government which leaned upon a white terror, identical in spirit and procedure with the red terror from which we had liberated Hungary. We wished to have a true concentration of parties. Naturally, we did not wish that our participation in the government should be so reduced as to be that of a stifled voice. If we had permitted this we should have been playing the game of Friedrich, who is nothing more or less than an agent of the Hapsburgs. Friedrich refuses to get out, and clutches on to power. We are perfectly willing to collaborate with Christian Socialists, but we distinctly refuse to serve as a screen for the Archduke Joseph, a fact I told him myself in so many words."



REACTION IN THE EAST?

Can the dead monarchy in Hungary come back to life?

—"Asino," (Rome).

The situation is serious, and one must be prepared for any eventuality, Mr. Garami continued. He was speaking at the end of September, when the lack of coal and raw materials and the excessive requisitions of the Roumanians had resulted in almost utter paralysis of the country, so that in his own opinion there was no possibility of the situation being bettered without a reasonable government. He is quoted further as follows:

> "Our program, by grouping the republican forces, would make an immediate entente with the neighboring states. We have vineyards, cereals, and coal mines. We can get on our feet again with the help of our neighbors, and if the Entente assures peace within our border. . . . A very small gendarmerie would be required to maintain order, but we are told: 'You are not in the majority.' To this I reply that the Hungarian peasant is indifferent to politics, and that it is very easy to arouse his feelings, especially in the case of anti-Semitism. We are strong in Budapest. We have been holding meetings attended by about 300,000 citizens. What is more, our party's program conforms to the conception of the world's peace which the Entente is trying to realize. It has an international value, and through its influence on the working masses, it alone, will be able to avoid the danger of anarchy."

On this point the representative of "Le Matin" adds that the Roumanian government which is in fact in control of Hungary, seems to be resolved not to evacuate the country unless it can leave behind it a democratic government equally remote from Chauvinism as it is from Bolshevism.

LLOYD GEORGE'S GOVERNMENT FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE

VETERAN OF MANY STORMY CAMPAIGNS, Premier Lloyd George faced his latest fight at the re-assembling of Parliament on October 22 when the heaviest weapon of the opposition armament was the charge of extravagance brought against the administration of the Coalition Government. The general election in December, 1918, resulted in the triumph of the "Georgian coalition," but reverses in by-elections since then have been cited by his foes as proof of a national belief in "his utter inability to appreciate the extreme gravity of the financial situation and the ruinous waste of his administration." A deficit of $3,000,000,000 confronts the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next budget, we are told, while day by day $600,000 is being added to Great Britain's "deadweight debt." One measure of ruthless economy advocated by Lord Rothermere, a high financial authority, we read, is "state expropriation of war profits" in order to avoid national insolvency. This drastic proposal is widely supported, we are advised, except by the Premier's "army supporters, who include a great proportion of the war profiteers." In some quarters there is talk to the effect that a general election may be forced on the Parliamentary majority, but at the same time it is pointed out by one London correspondent that "although Lloyd George's Government has forfeited the confidence of the people, the Liberal and the Labor elements are too deeply interested in knifing each other to combine against the Commons' corrupt reactionary party." Nevertheless it is pointed out that "a highly perilous situation" confronts the Lloyd George Government—what with the steady increase in the cost of living, acute labor troubles, and public expenditure "maintained at a point which admittedly threatens national bankruptcy." Among the severest critics of Premier Lloyd George is the London "Daily Mail," which characterizes government waste as "doubly hurtful," because "it is a direct subtraction from the nation's strength," and it is also "one of the most malignant influences in the minds of our workers and producers." This newspaper furthers avers that "it is vain to expect vigorous production while Government and Services pamper excessive staffs and needlessly extend war expenditure into peace." Also it runs under its daily title the following table:

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Daily expenditure.........................	£4,440,000
Daily revenue	2,335,200
Daily deficit.......	£2,104,800

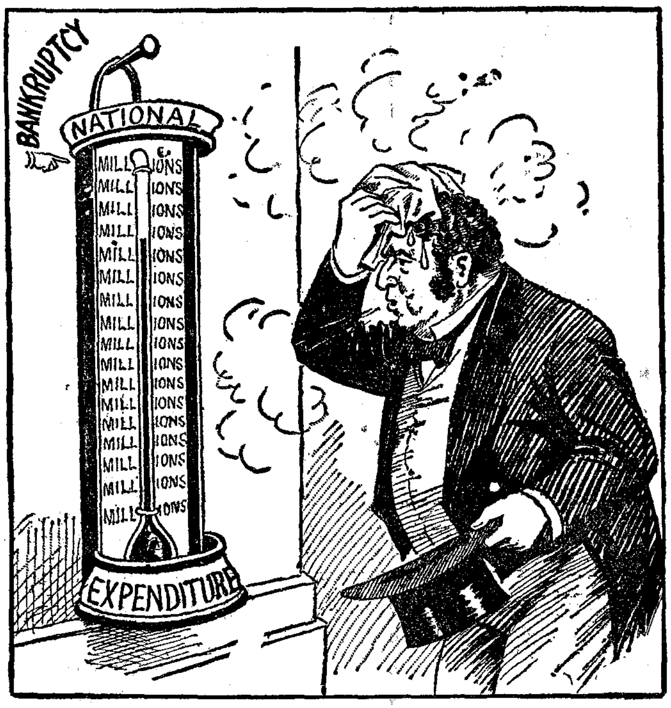
The "Daily Mail" admits that "no doubt the Prime Minister realises the necessity of trying to stop waste," but he is being "thoroughly bluffed, especially by the big underlings in the departments," who are not being "demobilised" but are "digging themselves in." Says the London "Daily News":

> "There can be no hope of salvation until we get a responsible Government installed in place of the present régime of Jubilee Plungers. No one doubts that the crash is imminent. It will come from the ruthless impact of events which will shatter the shoddy structure that emerged from the criminal election of last December to atoms."

Tersely the Manchester "Guardian" remarks that "in war-time a Government must be in the saddle. In peace the greatest service it can render a nation is to get off its back."

A pointed reply for the Government to such charges of useless expenditure appears in a speech made some weeks before the reassembling of Parliament by Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, in which he said in part:

"When I survey the hours and hours of close concentrated work I have devoted, in common with other Ministers, to getting expenditure reduced, I wonder sometimes whether any problem has been more intently studied. With the willing assent, indeed I think at the suggestion, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we have formed a financial committee, of which the Prime Minister is chairman, with the object of exercising economy, and I can tell you the Prime Minister is throwing himself with all his wonderful energy into the work of cutting down expenditure. As a consequence enormous results are being achieved. We have great commitments which nothing can immediately reduce. We have to provide for interest and sinking fund for the debt, pensions to the disabled, the widowed, and the fatherless, and the war gratuities and the civil liabilities grants. Without an out-of-work donation we should have had social chaos which would have cost us more in a week than out-of-work donation has amounted to in all. We have to pay soldiers, and we cannot demobilize completely until we have got peace, and we are nowhere near that yet in Turkey and the East."



THE FINANCIAL THERMOMETER.

John Bull.- "Phew! If it keeps on getting hotter like this I shall simply collapse."

-"Reynolds's Newspaper," (London).

Meanwhile London dispatches inform us that the Government's Parliamentary program includes the following measures:

" A joint industrial council of capital and labor, with extensive powers.

" A maximum working week of forty-eight hours and a minimum wage for manual workers.

" The purchase of mining royalties.

" Prohibition of dumping and the protection of key industries.

" The development and control of a nation-wide electric and water power supply.

" The appointment of a commission to succeed the Wartime Liquor Control Board.

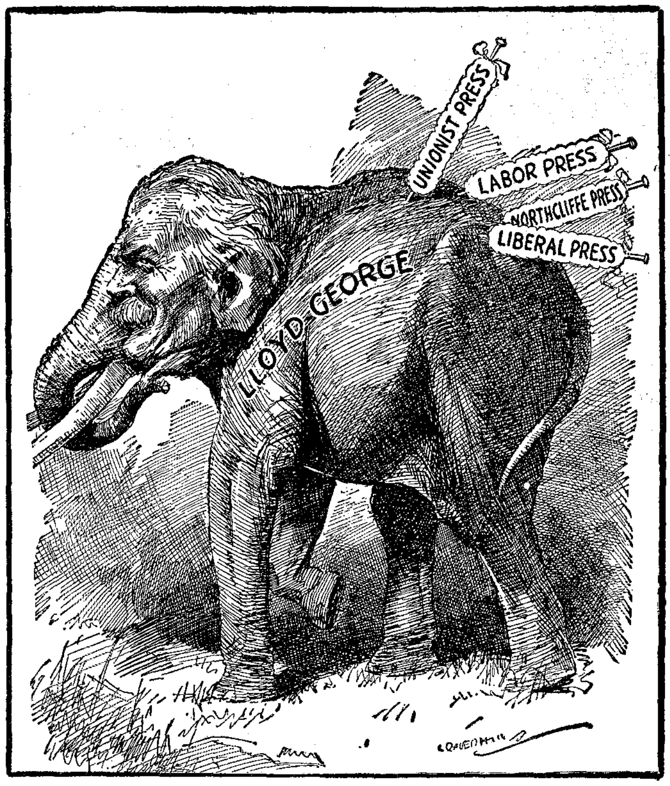
" Last but not least, a new Home Rule Bill."

Citing the Pontefract by-election in which the Coalition candidate defeated the Labour candidate by a substantial majority, the London "Pall Mall Gazette" assures us that the Lloyd George Government is "by no means in the precarious plight that some of its critics would have us believe," and the London "Daily Telegraph" observes:

" Our own view of the situation and the prospects is, to the taste of the amateur of Parliamentary sensations, painfully prosaic. We do not believe that the Prime Minister has any idea of bringing about a General Election, or of allowing himself to be talked into doing so; and we are convinced that the great majority of his fellow-citizens are entirely of his way of thinking on the necessity or desirability of such a step. That there will be places to be filled in the Ministry has already been intimated in these columns, and there is no more secrecy about it than there is matter of interest from the party politician's standpoint. We do not know if it is worth remarking that the office of Prime Minister will not be vacant. In short, we believe that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE intends to proceed with the tasks which his Government was formed to undertake, and to do the utmost that is in him, upon the lines which he has all along pursued, to realise those purposes of reconstruction which he has quite lately reaffirmed with so much vigor."

NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE BOOM

A PHENOMENAL TRADE BOOM is one effect of peace upon New Zealand as shown in the latest Government statistics. The enormous excess of exports over imports, to which this boom is chiefly due, reveals also "a sound condition of trade," according to the Auckland "Weekly News," which points out, however, that there is an element of inaccuracy in all the official figures relating to imports, and it explains:



THE CHEERFUL PACHYDERM

Elephant (faintly intrigued). "Who's that tickling me?"

-"Punch" (London).

"The values are still entered as at the port of shipment, plus 10 per cent., a figure which in pre-war days fairly represented the cost in the Dominion. Now that freights and other charges are higher, New Zealand has to pay for her imports considerably more than the statistical compilations reveal. But when all possible allowance is made for this factor, our trade is unmistakably shown to be healthy and phenomenal. The boom is due to the clearance of stocks piled up during the war. We are exporting more than we are producing. It is a condition that cannot last. Therefore we must regulate our outgoings not by what we are able to do now, but by what we will be able to do when trade returns to normal."

That we may fully appreciate the actual astonishing gains of New Zealand's trade this weekly cites the following figures:

> "For the first six months of the present year the exports, excluding specie, were valued at £29,552,298. This is a million more than the value of the exports for the whole of 1918; it is less than four millions short of the best year's export trade New Zealand ever experienced. Compared with the first six months of 1918, the increase is £11,213,118. Wool has been the greatest factor, the value of this export being £12,726,530, against £4,874,873 in the same six months of last year. There have also been heavy shipments of cheese, the figures being £4,181,461 this year, as compared with £2,767,287 in the first half of 1918. Auckland's share of the total exports of all produce for the six months to June 30 last was £5,734,164, a sum exceeding by £290,793 the value of all the shipments from the port for the twelve months ended June, 1918. This is a wonderful record. Import figures have also been high, the value for the whole Dominion for the first six months of this year being £15,667,606, compared with £11,432,915 for the same period of last year. The balance of trade, as revealed by the excess of exports over imports, is £13,884,692, by far the greatest in the history of the Dominion. The best balance ever shown for a complete year was £10,772,102 in 1915."

EUROPEAN ILLUSIONS ABOUT ASIA

ONE ILLUSION *cherished by European peoples* is the talk of "capturing more of Asiatic trade and influencing for all time Asiatic development," but it must be remembered that, while all the Powers of Europe were engaged in a desperate war of resistance to Teutonic aggression in years of "internecine butchery of the white race," there was a steady revival among the vast populations which inhabit the territories from the Persian Gulf to the Sooloo Sea and from the Amoor River to the Straits of Singapore. Thus writes Mr. H. M. Hyndman, well-known as a publicist and an authority on Socialism, who now appears as an investigator of forty-five years experience in Asiatic affairs. The results of his studies are given in "The Awakening of Asia" in which he tells of a second illusion Europeans entertained about the Asiatics, namely, that the peoples of Europe are manifestly superior to the Asiatics. This is a claim that was held during the greater part of the nineteenth century, but "history demonstrates conclusively that such superiority does not exist." He points out also that no such claim was made by the earliest European travelers and adventurers in the East who, as white men, for many a long day showed deference rather than arrogance towards the Emperors and Kings, Maharajahs and Nawabs, Viceroys and Mandarins whom they encountered. Later, while Europe advanced rapidly in material and scientific developments, the Eastern world lay dormant for a time.

This is how the races of Europe came to believe those of the East so much beneath them, but the East has roused herself long since from the state of dormancy and while improved weapons and the great new machine industry gave Europeans temporary advantage in war and in trade, the question is asked by this authority, "What security have we of the permanence of this superficial predominance?" We all know now, to our cost, what a war to the death between nations and races means when they are provided with equal means of destruction and in the long run "should no exceptional military genius manifest itself nor any incalculable spirit animate one of the combatants, the number of trained soldiers on either side determines who shall be the victor." In numbers, it is pointed out, the East has an enormous advantage over the West, and there is no reason why a really great admiral or general should not appear in the countries which border upon the Pacific ocean as well as in those whose outlet is on the Atlantic. We read then:

> "Not long ago, European nations were calmly discussing and deciding among themselves how much more of sleepy Asia they should appropriate, for the benefit, no doubt, of the peoples brought under this foreign rule. But now our sense of conscious superiority is being shaken, and when we find the inscrutable Asiatic learning to meet us successfully with our own weapons, we draw back a little. We even begin to see that he may have good grounds for regarding his white rivals as the uncultured and discourteous barbarians that, in many respects, we really are."

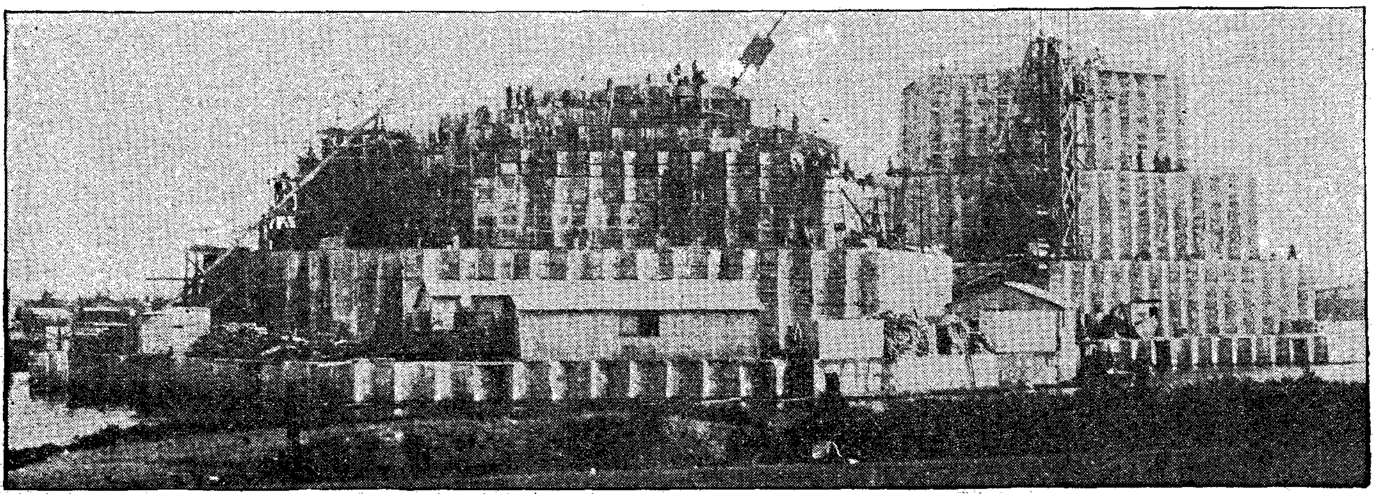
Nevertheless the white man still holds control over nearly half of Asia and its vast population, and the Asiatic continent and its islands *comprise* little less than 1,000,000,000 of the human race, in whom England, France, Russia, Holland, and the United States are all deeply concerned, and the author proceeds:

> "All will be greatly affected by the general political, economic, and social movement of Japan, China and India. In a word, the position of Great Britain foremost, and of the other Powers in their degree, is now being steadily undermined. The determined effort to secure Asia for the Asiatics, once begun as earnestly in action as it is now being seriously considered in thought, might spread with a rapidity which would paralyse all attempts at reconquest, if, indeed, such attempts could ever be effectively made. The West deprived of British India, the Asiatic Provinces of Russia, French Tonquin and Cochin China, Dutch Java, Sumatra and the Celebes, the Philippines under the United States, would be a very different Europe from that to which we have been accustomed.
>
> "That is a possibility of which the West, with forces now weakened and depleted to a wholly unprecedented extent, must soon take account. Unconsciously, but none the less certainly, it is making way. Where fifty, or even twenty years ago, the continuous expansion of Western domination over the East was taken for granted, now an uneasy but not yet openly admitted feeling is growing that the tide has turned, and that ere long the area of European influence in the East will be considerably reduced."

In short, Asia is already far from being the Asia which was "fair game for adventurous European experiments." New conditions must be dealt with by a new policy, in the view of Mr. Hyndman, who points out that the Asiatic nations are "so far threatening no legitimate European interests," and they ask only that the principles for which the Allies justly claim they fought Germany, "should be applied in the most populous regions of the world." Yet it is useless to disguise the fact that this concession would involve a complete revolution in the East, according to the author, for such a policy honestly applied would mean--

> "1. The emancipation of India from foreign rule by peaceful agreements with its numerous peoples.
>
> "2. The cessation of attempts to force foreign capitalism and foreign trade upon Asiatic countries.
>
> "3. The recognition that Japanese and Chinese are entitled, in countries and colonies inhabited or controlled by Europeans, to rights equal with those of Europeans in China and Japan.
>
> "4. The granting of similar rights to Indians on the same basis.
>
> "5. The general acceptance by Europeans of the principle of 'Asia for the Asiatics' as a rightful claim. . . . .
>
> "We are turning over a new page in the history of the human race. What will be written upon it depends on the men and women of the rising generation. If, in international relations, the old race and color prejudices are maintained, if trade and commerce, interest and profit continue to be the principal objects of our statesmanship, then troubles may easily ensue beside which even the World War may take second place. On the other hand, should wider views and nobler aspirations animate both branches of civilised mankind, then indeed a magnificent vista of common achievement will open out before our immediate descendants."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations used by Courtesy of "The Marine Review"

A FORMIDABLE BRITISH DEVICE

Combination pontoon and floating drydock being built by the British Admiralty for raising ships.

NEW WAYS TO FLOAT SUNKEN SHIPS

MORE SHIPS were sunk during the four years of war than in any similar period of history. The vessels themselves are valued in billions; and in many cases their cargoes are still more valuable and are usable if recovered. It is small wonder that ship-salving has suddenly stepped to the front as a business and that all sorts of schemes are being hatched to recover some of this valuable property. Especially is the busy inventor trying to devise a way to raise vessels sunk in deep water - far beyond the limits of depth at which divers hitherto have been able to operate. Some new schemes for accomplishing this aim at protecting the diver against the crushing pressure of the water at these depths. Others endeavor to make this unnecessary by devising machines that will work automatically at these depths, doing away with divers altogether. Mr. V. G. Iden writes an interesting article in "The Marine Review" (Cleveland, October), which we summarize as follows:

"ENGLAND, France and Italy have shown an active interest in the work of salving the vast amount of tonnage sunk during the war. Germans are also reputed to have ambitions in this direction. During the war our own Government undertook some developments along this line, but since the cessation of hostilities our salving has been handed back to private interests. Something between five hundred thousand and a billion dollars worth of ships have been sunk off our coasts. Furthermore a number of American vessels have been sunk in European waters. Although some of our vessels were sunk in foreign waters, the United States has refused to relinquish claim to their ownership and the salvage work attempted on them will undoubtedly be in the interest of American owners.

"National claim to vessels sunk during the war, no matter what their locality, is being advanced by all the maritime nations. The old contention that a nation could claim ownership of nothing sunk outside the three-mile limit, is being exploded. If the new basis of ownership is adhered to, it is doubtful whether the Germans will ever be permitted to carry out their reputed intention of reclaiming much of the merchant tonnage which their own submarines and mines sunk during the war.

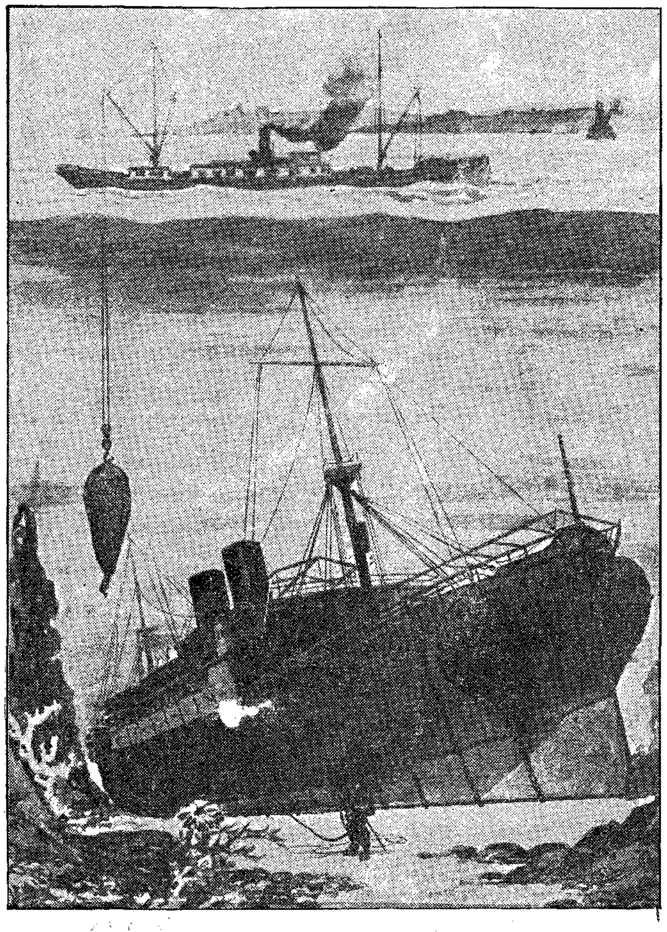
"At the same time, the salving of vessels today presents more than the ordinary problems of recovery with which we have had to contend heretofore. Vessels representing great wealth have been sunk in the ocean at depths much beyond anything divers have worked before. It is claimed that divers cannot work successfully at a depth greater than 80 feet because the water pressure is too great. Inventors have therefore turned their attention to the problem of protecting the diver from the water pressure.

"The Atlanta Engineering Corp., of New York, proposes to build one style of deep-sea armor. The first suit was of cast steel from the waist to the feet with a large cylinder tank encompassing the hips in which it was proposed to carry air bottles. The suit from the waist up was constructed of an aluminum composition. It has been decided that the large cylinder around the waist made the armor cumbersome and in the next suit this feature will be eliminated and the trousers made of gun metal. The whole will be built upon the ball and socket principle so as to give freedom to all the limbs of the diver.

"The American Salvage Co., New York, has attempted to eliminate the danger of diving by proposing to use a device constructed upon the submarine principle. This is shaped like a ball and the men sent to work on the sunken vessel will work from its interior. It is known as the Sisson deep-sea diving machine, and has been tested in the waters of Long Island Sound. On the front of the machine are four electro-magnets with a pulling power of about 2½ tons each. These magnets are operated in pairs by a motor within the machine which permits of the machine being moved to a predetermined point along the side of a steel vessel, by energizing and de-energizing the magnets, and using them in conjunction with the screws. Steel air bottles under high pressure carry enough air for the operators. In case of emergency, the machine is equipped with ballast tanks which can be exhausted, thus permitting the machine to come to the surface of its own buoyancy.

"The plan of operation is more or less as follows: Pontoons of a predetermined size are lowered alongside the wreck. They are equipped with cables placed about two feet apart; each cable has a float, also an expanding hook. These hooks are banded together so that they will face outward or forward. The machine is about neutral in the water, and determines its position by means of the lower propellers; the rear propellers move it forward and the magnetic thrust arm picks up one of the hooks attached to the pontoon. The four electro magnets are then energized and the drill drills a hole and by releasing the two vertical magnets the machine moves over until the hook is directly opposite the hole that has been drilled, the magnetic thrust arm then moves forward and inserts the expansion hook in the hole. This operation is repeated until a sufficient number of pontoons have been attached to the ship to raise it.

"During the war the Navy Department made use of the hydraulic method of passing chains under a vessel with some measure of success. A high-power hose was used on a vessel which was not extremely deep. The water pressure at that depth was 23 pounds and the hose threw water under a pressure of 150 pounds. The diver directed the nozzle, which was extremely long, at the sediment under the vessel and when a passage had been blown completely through, the nozzle was disconnected and a cable drawn under. Chains were attached to the end of the cables, and these were later attached to specially constructed pontoons.



COLLAPSABLE PONTOONS FOR RAISING SHIPS

"In cases where the ship has settled deep into the sand and mud at the bottom of the ocean it would be impossible to dig under it with either a hose or any other method now in use because as fast as the sand was removed it would fill in again. To meet such a condition as this, the burrowing machine has been invented and is being promoted by the United States Ship Salvage Participating Syndicate of New York. This is a box-like machine which is pulled through the sediment and under the ship by two screw-like blades operating in opposite directions.

"A further adaptation of this burrowing principle has been devised by the same people by an application of the tank which was invented during the war. Instead of two traveling belts, however, this machine has four, two working together in opposite directions. The nose of this machine has a hydraulic spray attachment which will assist the progress of the 'caterpillar' by blowing away sediment. This machine also is operated by hydraulic power and draws chains under the ship.

"The Interocean Submarine Engineering Co. hopes to obviate the necessity of using pontoons in deep-sea work by utilizing the water-tight compartments of the sunken vessel. Where this practice is followed it will be necessary to send divers down to seal all the hatches and holes. In the shell of the water-tight compartments a hole will be cut over which is fitted in patented valve plate. Through this valve compressed air can be pumped into the compartment and the water forced out.

"In harbors it is possible to use pontoons and other simpler means of raising a ship, but it becomes increasingly difficult to use pontoons in the ocean. The large pontoons the English have built, however, may be considered somewhat different. These, constructed of cement, are in reality the half sections of a dry dock. It is planned to lower one on either side of a ship, pump the water out and bring her to the surface.

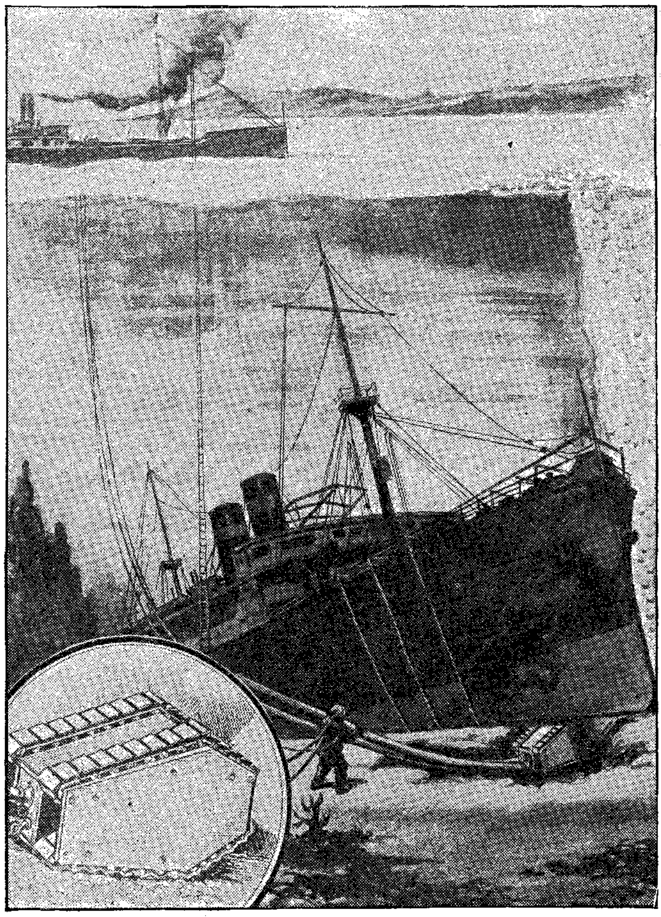
"But after diving for a ship, it is often found necessary to cut away some of the structure in order to get to work on the vessel. Sometimes it has been found utterly impossible to do anything with a sunken ship because it was impossible to cut away certain structures. Merritt & Chapman, of New York, believe they have largely met this problem by the use of an underwater cutting machine. This machine is an adaptation of the acetylene cutting flame. It has been patented in this country.

"In the Chapman system of under-water cutting the flame is supported by a constant electric arc. The Germans also have a method where the flame is supported by compressed air and a shield. The flame, however, is started by an electrical spark. The English likewise have a machine to cut underwater but theirs is an electrical method entirely."

The field for inventors is limited somewhat by the caution of the commercial ship-raising firms, for we read:

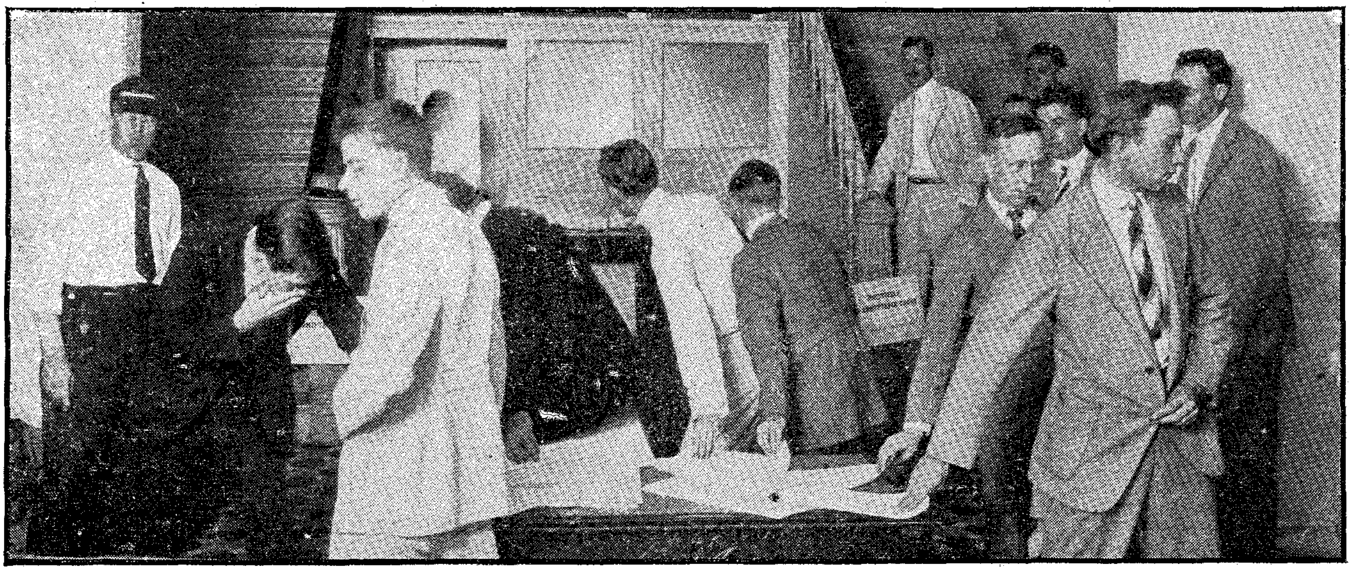
"Salvaging work is still progressing along the accepted lines, while inventive genius has been exhausted upon the many ideas advanced for raising the numerous vessels that were torpedoed and mined in the ocean. But daring attempts to raise vessels from the bottom of the ocean will probably not have the sanction and the support of the commercial salvagers for some time to come. They hesitate to work on experiments because such work does not hold profit for them. It is too much of a gamble. Commercial salving must be assured of a reasonable return upon its expenditures.

"Since the war salvage experts have been striving to find a way to do away with diving. If this can be accomplished a great advance will have been made in the art of salving. One of the ideas advanced is known as the DeVito method. Instead of having several pontoons, but two pontoons are used hinged together at each end. These hinges are operated in connection with an air-cylinder. When lowered the hinges are wide open and the pontoons will lie on either side of the sunken vessel. Air is then pumped into the cylinder which rises, closing the hinge and bringing the two pontoons close together, clamping them to the ship in a vise-like grip. The grip of the pontoons once established, water is pumped out of the pontoons thereby raising the ship."



BURROWING MACHINE TO BORE UNDER SUNKEN SHIPS.

It has been tried out by a ship-raising firm of New York.



Courtesy - The Forecast Magazine.

GUARDING THE CROP REPORTS

At a given signal each reporter snatches a copy of the report and hastens to telephone it to his paper.

GUARDING THE CROP REPORTS

HOW THE CROP REPORTS of the Department of Agriculture are kept from "leaking out," so that they may not be used for speculative purposes, is told by Irving Chandler in "The Forecast" (New York). Mr. Chandler tells amusingly of the precautions that are taken to ensure that the newspaper men shall have access to the reports at precisely the same instant, and that one shall not see them a second before the others. If the Government has not yet reached the point of prohibiting speculation in foodstuffs, says Mr. Chandler, it at least provides scrupulously for "a fair field and no favor." The reports reveal to those buying and selling grain, cotton, tobacco, etc., the probable future supplies and the consequent trend of prices. Bribes too enormous to seem probable surely would be offered for "inside" information at times, if there were any laxity in the handling of crop reports. But there is not. We read further:

"The Government carries to an extreme its protection of those figures which may seem to the average householder rather dry mysteries, but which are written in letters of gold and have the magic of guiding voices to the food speculators.

"It locks the Crop Report Board into a room with guards stationed at the doors and telephones disconnected until the very minute when the report is issued. Each member of the Board prepares his own individual and independent estimate for each crop and State. Then all are compared, discussed and explained, and final figures adopted. Then the fun begins.

"In an outer room is a group of newspaper men, each with a telephone near by, already connected with his office. Shortly before the moment appointed for release of the crop report, copies of it are placed, face downward, on a table, and each man gets his hand on one, like a runner set on his mark. They 'point' for their telephones like dogs indicating game. A signal is given by a high official of the Department, and the men make for the telephones as if their lives depended upon it---as indeed their livelihoods may.

"Then all over the country the news is posted, printed, read almost with bated breath by some, but passed over for the score of the latest ball game by others whom it nevertheless affects most acutely.

"Even before the reporters began their lively sprint, before the Board was locked in its isolated room, the Department was watching over the inviolability of its own crop news. There are ten crop specialists for the different leading crops, and about 175,000 voluntary crop reporters. Some of these are farmers or farm-observers, while others are buyers and handlers of grain and livestock. The returns for each class of reporter are tabulated and averaged separately for a check on the rest. So much for inclusiveness and accuracy: To insure secrecy, even the tabulators and computers who make up the totals do not know to which State they pertain. And the final telegraphic reports and comments of the field agents are kept locked up in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture until they are turned over to the Crop Reporting Board in its guarded room.

"Members of the Board and all other members of the Department concerned with crop estimating are under heavy penalties not to speculate in any products of the soil, not to give out advance information, and not knowingly to compile or issue false information."

BREEDING OUT THE NICOTIN

"NICOTINLESS" TOBACCO, if any one wants it, is not unattainable, according to Otto Olson, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, who informs us that the assertion that "various schemes to eliminate the nicotin from tobacco have not proved successful," quoted here on August 30 from "The Journal of the American Medical Association," is "not strictly in accordance with the facts." This, he informs us, is proved by the experiments conducted for ten years by Dr. Garner, in charge of tobacco investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and himself. They do not remove the nicotin from tobacco, but endeavor to breed a nicotin-free variety. Writes Mr. Olson:

"While conducting experiments in growing Cuban cigar-leaf tobacco in Texas, we reduced the nicotin content of several strains of this type of tobacco down to an average of 0.60 per cent, with one of the individual plants as low as 0.12 per cent., proving that nicotin could be wholly eliminated from this type of tobacco if desirable, which it is not. Since the writer was transferred to the experiment station at Ephrata, Pa., we have succeeded in lowering the average nicotin content of one strain of Pennsylvania seed-leaf tocacco, which is used extensively in medium-priced cigars, from 3½ to 1¼ per cent. We do not boil the tobacco, as the Germans do, in order to extract the nicotin so as to produce a nicotin-free cigar, but we follow Dr. Garner's method of selection, analysis, and seed-breeding. In other words, we select, say, one hundred plants from a strain of tobacco, which we know is absolutely pure, having been inbred by us for several plant generations, place a paper bag over the flower-head to prevent cross pollination, number the plants, and harvest the leaves separately. The leaves are then analyzed after being 'cured,' and the seeds from the plant containing the lowest amount of nicotin planted the next season, and the experiment repeated. In this simple manner the nicotin content of any tobacco can be lowered, but it has not yet been possible to obtain a strain with a fixt amount of nicotin, owing to the influence of climate and soil. But the general average of nicotin content can be reduced by this method. We are now working on hybridizing low nicotin strains of different types, which promises much better results. In general, the cigars made from this low nicotin tobacco are very mild in taste and somewhat lacking in aroma, but this is also the case with all domestic cigar-leaf tobacco, regardless of nicotine content. Lack of aroma in a cigar has no definite connection with low nicotin content, but a fully satisfying physiological reaction cannot be expected in any tobacco which is abnormally low in nicotin any more than would a very light wine meet the requirements of one used to strong, distilled liquors."

A CHEMIST'S DREAM COME TRUE

AMERICAN OIL WON THE WAR: This statement is at any rate nearer true than most of the similar ones we see. Lord Curzon says "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil," and eighty per cent. of it, during the last crucial months, came from the United States. That the failure of this source might spell ruin to the Allied cause was realized by no one more than by the Germans, who tried to concentrate their submarine efforts on oil tankers, and with considerable success. Their work gave our engineers something to think about and set on foot experiments in the use of pulverized coal on shipboard, to offset the loss of oil. The installation of pulverized coal burners and oil burners side by side on an experimental vessel suggested the mixture of the two fuels and gave rise to the so-called colloidal combination of coal-dust and oil which is the last word in motor-fuels. It has been already described in these columns, but an article by Robert G. Skerrett, from which the above facts are taken, contributed by him to "The Rudder" (New York) under the heading that we use, contains additional interesting particulars. We summarize it as follows:

"The inner story of our efforts to maintain a steady movement of oil across the Atlantic reveals how desperate the situation was at times and with what determination and technical cunning certain of our experts set about devising relief of a unique nature. The best of this tale of achievement is that the efforts designed to meet a war crisis have yielded results which are bound to prove of the greatest economic value in the years of reconstruction and in the normal periods of peace. The scientists have evolved a new fuel--a fuel that brings together waste products and thus amplifies tremendously our sources of mechanical power.

"The war had not been long underway before the ravaging U-boat began taking an increasing toll of merchant shipping. To a large extent the foe's advantage was due to the telltale stream of smoke. This emphasized the desirability of smokeless fuel.

"Such was the prevailing status of anti-U-boat preparations when the Submarine Defense Association of New York City was created.This was called into being by a large group of representative underwriters, steamship lines, manufacturers, producers, and technical concerns of one sort or another--all of them civilian interests. One of the very first things attacked for solution by the Submarine Defense Association was the question of smokeless fuel. Without going into this subject at length, it will suffice for our present purpose to say that particular attention centered before long upon the utilization of pulverized coal.

"The Navy Department had placed at the disposal of the Submarine Defense Association a converted yacht, the U. S. S. Gem, for diverse experimental work.

"The furnaces are designed for the burning of fuel oil. Two of the oil burners were removed and two pulverized coal burners substituted; and the tests included the use of coal alone and of coal and oil burned simultaneously from different but neighboring burners.

"The association of oil burners and pulverized coal burners in the same furnace on the U. S. S. Gem quite naturally raised the question in the mind of Mr. Lindon W.Bates, Chairman of the Engineering Committee of the Submarine Defense Association, Why not combine the oil and pulverized coal and burn them so mixed from the same burner? This query was inspired by an economic problem confronting the Allies which was daily becoming graver. Month by month fuel carriers were being sunk in increasing numbers, and England, France and Italy were sorely distressed lest the supply of liquid fuel fail them.

"As Mr. Bates saw it, the immediate gain, if coal and oil could be combined, would be to reduce the amount of fuel oil to be moved from America to Europe by just that measure of powdered coal which could be supplied from native sources abroad. In other words, his aim was to make every gallon of petroleum perform a greater service and enable oil-burning steam plants to use the mixed combustible without any substantial change in their liquid fuel installations. This was a somewhat ambitious project, because it was fully recognized that the way to success bristled with difficulties. Indeed, many others had essayed the same scheme, but, at best, with results of little practical value. The stumbling block was the law of gravitation which inevitably brought about sooner or later the precipitation of the heavier particles and thus caused the bits of solid carbon to separate from the oil and to settle at the bottom of the containers.

"After months of tireless investigation and hundreds of painstaking tests, a combustible compound was produced, called 'fixateur', which would do the trick. Twenty pounds of this secret preparation, when added to 2,000 lb of combined fuel oil, pulverized coal, and coal-tar, for instance, will neutralize gravitation and keep the dissimilar ingredients thoroughly mixed for protracted periods. This composite combustible is technically termed colloidal fuel.

"The Submarine Defense Association has declared that colloidal fuel can be utilized for marine steaming purposes under practically the same conditions and with as good results as with the navy high-grade fuel oil. Tests have shown that the colloidal fuel is as smokeless as navy high-grade fuel oil, and yet, by purposely overfiring, it is possible to generate a dense smoke screen when desired. It seems that grades of colloidal fuel may be prepared which, without replenishment, will give a warship or a merchant craft substantially 20 per cent more steaming radius than fuel oil of equal bulk stored in the same tanks!

"It seems that refinery waste--pressure-still residuals--such as oil, wax tailings, crude-oil coke, etc., can be utilized in the preparation of an efficient colloidal fuel. Similarly, coal coke, charcoal, lignites, brown coals, and coal dusts, which are ordinarily deemed of little value for steam raising, can be drawn upon to furnish the needful heat units in the form of solid particles of carbon."

The oil-burning vessel is a money-saver compared with a craft of like engine power which consumes coal. A 10,000-ton vessel on a voyage of 7,000 miles requires 1,600 tons of coal or only 800 tons of fuel oil, but 640 tons of the new combustible will answer instead of 800 tons of straight fuel oil! The transatlantic freight rate is substantially $50 a ton. Therefore, if we add 160 tons to the cargo-carrying capacity, we obtain an additional revenue on each crossing of $8,000! Assuming a ship to make six round trips each year, the total increase of income thus effected would be $96,000. Then Mr. Skerrett turns to another use of the new fuel that should interest all those who view with concern the steady drain upon our coal and oil supplies which must some day exhaust them. Nearly half our known petroleum supply, in fact, is now gone, and we are using larger and larger quantities every year. He tells us how to save part of it:

"And have we any other reasons for encouraging the use of this new-found economic fuel? Manifestly, colloidal fuel will save us a vast sum each twelvemonth if oil-burning plants on shore use this epoch-making combustible as far as practicable. Indeed, it is inevitable that something of the sort be done if we hope to prolong the life and sufficiency of our domestic petroleum resources. This bears directly upon every phase of our industrial life; touches all forms of transportation and relates to every kind of power-driven craft.

"A short while back the Secretary of the Interior notified the United States Senate that we had withdrawn from our known oil field quite 40 per cent. of their estimated original content. With the present trend of consumption, so the United States Geological Survey points out, we shall be consuming crude petroleum a decade hence at the rate of 520,000,000 barrels annually! This brings home to us how necessary it is for us to conserve our native resources, to take steps to save where we can, and to employ substitutes as far as practicable. Colloidal fuel is one amazingly flexible means to this end. The Submarine Defense Association thus emphasizes the conservation of oil that might be effected by adopting colloidal fuel instead: The 2,900,000 barrels now brought to New England, if employed in colloidal fuel, could do the work of nearly 4,000,000 barrels of straight oil, and accomplish this with the marked economies and advantages inherent to producing and applying heat with liquid as against solid fuel. The prodigal waste of oil is sin to be repaid in sorrow. Its conservation and guardianship is the task of those upon whom this world-solemn duty has been unprecedentedly laid. Ways have herein been made straight to do so with injury to none and helpfulness to all."

TO STRANGLE EPIDEMICS IN THEIR LAIRS

THE FIGHT against epidemic disease has been largely defensive. But if we can find out where an epidemic starts--where is its home, in which it is no longer epidemic but endemic--what is to prevent our attacking it there and exterminating it, so that it shall no longer sally forth at intervals and terrorize the world? This is the plan proposed by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in his presidential address before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, printed as a leading article in "Science" (New York). Dr. Flexner reminds us that epidemic diseases in the commonly accepted sense have fixed locations in which they survive without attracting special attention over often long periods of time. He goes on:

"But from time to time, and for reasons not entirely clear, these dormant foci of the epidemics take on an unwonted activity, the evidence of which is the more frequent appearance of cases of the particular disease among the native population and sooner or later an extension of the disease beyond its endemic confines. Thus there are excellent reasons for believing that an endemic focus of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) has been established in northwestern Europe from which the recent epidemic waves have emanated.

"Similarly, there are excellent reasons for regarding the endemic home of influenza to be eastern Europe and in particular the border region between Russia and Turkestan. Many recorded epidemics have been shown more or less clearly to emanate from that area, while the epidemics of recent history have been traced there with a high degree of conclusiveness. From this eastern home, at intervals usually of two or three decades, a migrating epidemic influenza begins, moving eastward and westward, with the greater velocity in the latter direction.

"Now since the combating of these two epidemic diseases, when they become widely and severely pandemical, is attended with such very great difficulty and of such dubious success, and this notwithstanding the prodigious public contests which are waged against them in which the advantages are all in favor of the invading microorganismal hosts, it would seem as if an effort of central rather than peripheral control might be worth discussing. According to this proposal, an effort at control amounting even to eventual eradication of the diseases in the regions of their endemic survival would be undertaken, an effort indeed not occasional and intensively spasmodic, as during the pandemical excursions, but continuous over relatively long periods, in the hope that the seed beds, as it were, of the diseases might be destroyed.

"That such an effort at the eradication of a serious epidemic disease may be carried through successfully the experience with yellow fever abundantly proves. In attacking that disease the combat was not put off until its epidemic spread had begun and until new territory such as New Orleans, Jacksonville, Memphis, etc., had been invaded, but the attack was made on its sources at Havana, Panama and now Guayaquil, to which endemic points the extension into new and neutral territory has been traced.

"I do not disregard the essential fact in bringing this suggestion forward, that the control at its sources of yellow fever is quite another and probably far simpler problem than the control in their endemic foci of poliomyelitis and influenza. It is perhaps unnecessary to go far into the reasons why the latter would doubtless prove to be far more difficult of accomplishment than has been the former. I am not now engaged in presenting a plan of operation or proposing that the attempt at eradication be made immediately. Our knowledge of all the facts involved in the epidemiology of poliomyelitis and especially of influenza may still be too imperfect for immediately effective action. But the very magnitude of the problem of these otherwise uncontrollable epidemic diseases invites to an imaginative outlook which, while perhaps non-realizable to-day, may not, in view of the rapidly advancing knowledge of the infectious diseases, be hopelessly out of reach to-morrow.

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DR. SIMON FLEXNER,

Who would control and eradicate the "seed beds" of great epidemics at their sources.

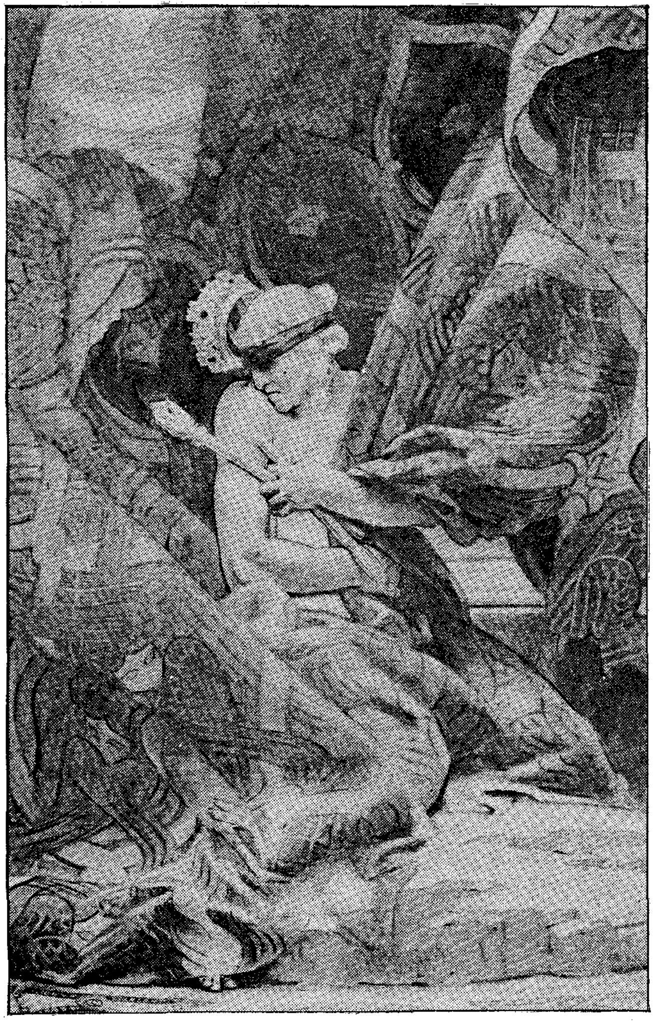
"Nor am I insensible to the labor and cost in money and talent which the setting out on such an ambitious enterprise would entail. But here at least is a world problem of such proportions and nature as to invite the participation of all the scientifically advanced countries in a common effort to suppress one of the most menacing enemies of civilized man and of human progress.

"In proposing to strive for the high achievement, not merely of parrying the blows struck by destructive epidemics, but of rendering them impotent to strike in the future, we may pause for a moment to reflect on the different ways in which peoples react to great calamities, such as those brought by war and by disease. As the results of a cruel and devastating war, revolutions in governments supposed the most stable may occur; no such result follows upon still more devastating epidemics. The recent epidemic of influenza claimed, possibly, more victims than did the great war, and the losses to the world in emotion spent, treasure consumed and progress impeded are incalculable; yet, through a fortuitous circumstance of psychology, from the one calamity the world may emerge chastened, perhaps even bettered, while from the other, because of a depth of ignorance amounting often even to fatalism, mankind may largely miss the deep meaning of the lesson."

LETTERS - AND - ART

JEWS OFFENDED BY MR. SARGENT'S "SYNAGOGUE"

ART AND RELIGION have seemed to prepare a battle ground for themselves in the Boston Public Library. Throughout the ages Religion has found her almost constant handmaiden in her sister expression of the soul. But Mr. Sargent's new decorations for the hall of the library,where his earlier mystical depictments of the symbols of faith have created so much wondering curiosity, seem now to give displeasure if not offense to people of the Jewish faith. The new panel named "The Synagogue" accompanying that called "The Church," says a Boston dispatch to the New York "World," is "an affront to Judaism and is poorly conceived." But the library trustees maintain that "the picture is symbolical and is in harmony with the rules of art as pictured for centuries in Europe",and that "the present agitation against the picture is a 'tempest in a teapot.'" They insist that no slur was intended to the Jews and "are certain that Mr.Sargent would not willingly give offense to them." The leader of the protest against the picture is Rabbi M. M. Eichler, director of the Zionist Bureau of New England, who gives these reasons for his objection:



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THE SYNAGOGUE

Jews of Boston see an objection to representing their religion as tottering, with crown and sceptre falling from feeble hands.

"Sargent represents the synagogue as a grim, austere, unwomanly woman, with blinded eyes and bent head from which is falling a crown. In her hands is a broken sceptre and she clutches to her breast what is supposed to be the tablets of the law. All about her is chaos and ruin.

"The face of the woman is not that of a Jewess. The Israel should have been pictured more properly as an old man with flowing beard. This conception suggest that the synagogue represents things that are broken and passed away. Not only does the Jew believe that Judaism never died, but that it has retained its vitality and still maintains its influence."

A petition to the Mayor of Boston and to the trustees of the library is said to be in circulation praying that the picture be removed on the ground that it is "un-American and objectionable to a great number of citizens." Rabbi Gold of Boston is quoted to this effect:

"There are three points upon which the picture should be judged. First, whether or not it is good art; second, whether or not the painter has the right to choose such a subject, and third, whether it is good taste to place the picture in a public institution, supported by all the citizens, where some of the citizens may be hurt.

"I am not an expert and hardly know good art from bad. As to choice of subject, the right of an artist to choose certain troublous subjects for portraiture has been a mooted question through all history. As to the third question, I believe every Jew is competent to form an opinion. Tho an orthodox Jew, I must be fair to Mr. Sargent and withhold an opinion based merely on the opinions of others. But if the picture seems to me an affront to the Jew, I shall support action taken against it."

Mr. W. H. Downes, art critic of the Boston "Transcript", seemed to anticipate some objection and so threw upon the matter considerable light from the point of view of art history. First, however, he considers the artistic merits of the two works:

"As usual Sargent surprizes us by his originality, while at the same time he does not conceal the fact that the sources of his symbolism are found in medieval religious art, especially in the works of the sculptors of the cathedrals. His real originality is shown in the free and personal use he makes of traditional forms; and, as before, he astonishes and charms us by the richness and beauty of his design.

"The coloring of the two new panels is subdued, perhaps the predominating tone being a cool, bluish gray, which is, however, enriched by the discreet employment of dull gold. It is evident that the extremely quiet tone of the panels has been deliberately premeditated, with the purpose, in all probability, of enhancing the brilliancy of the central wall panel which still remains to be painted, and which is to fill the important space between the two new panels. In this central space we are given to understand the artist will delineate the climax of the evolution of the Christian religion, up to which all the rest of the mural painting in the corridor leads by successive stages in its development."

Considering the two in detail, Mr. Downes writes:

"The panel depicting 'The Church' shows a cloaked and hooded female figure seated on a throne. Her dark gray garments are edged with gold. At her feet, sunk between her knees, with arms thrown across her lap, is the form of the crucified Christ, wearing the crown of thorns, his pierced hands and feet and his deathly pale face visible in the shadows. He is robed in the same dark costume of gray. The

Church holds in her two hands a piece of white drapery and in each hand the golden chalice and the eucharistic pyx. The face of the Church is solemn and enigmatic in expression under the hood, the ample folds of which cast the inscrutable countenance in shadow. The background is of dull gold, against which is an intricate pattern of crimson scroll-work, back of which again are wings of the archaic conventionalized type in blue and gray and red, bordered with narrow strips of gold. The attributes and the Latin names of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, appear in this decorative arrangement.

"'The Synagogue' is symbolized by the massive figure of an aged woman with her eyes blindfolded. She is seated on the steps of a ruined temple. Her head is turned to the left, and her crown is falling off. She clasps to her breast with both muscular arms the tables of the law and a broken sceptre. The lower part of her figure is swathed in the voluminous folds of a great curtain of heavy stuff which hangs from the upper part of the composition and comes down on both sides of the figure. On this drapery are many symbolic devices of elaborate design, in dull reds and pale blues and gold; it fills up at least two-thirds of the panel.

"The Renaissance frames in which the two new panels are enclosed form an organic part of the decorative scheme of the east wall. They are made up of blue-gray pilasters at the sides, with beautifully designed gold moldings; above, an interrupted pediment of the same colors; and at the base the moldings assume a more important character, one line being the egg-and-dart motive, another, below it, the oak leaf motive, the whole being supported by golden brackets, fluted, and terminated by carved and gilded oak and acanthus leaves."

Mr. Downes treats tactfully the subject that is responsible for the controversy now brewing. Perhaps, indeed, he is really responsible for the situation since his discussion antedated by a few days the appearance of the protest. We read:

"In mediaeval art we find numerous examples of sculptures in which two female figures are thus employed as symbols of the Jewish and the Christian churches. The Christian church is commonly represented as a woman, 'the spouse of Christ,' even in the earliest ages, and later on the second figure is frequently added. The Synagogue is usually represented as blindfolded, with a veil over her eyes. In one hand she bears the tables of the Mosaic laws, in the other sometimes she carries a drooping banner on a broken staff. The figure symbolizing the Church wears a crown, holds in one hand the chalice, the pledge of communion with her Lord, and in the other the cross, the sign of her faith and power.

"The great figures of 'The Church' and 'The Synagogue with veiled eyes, on the facade of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, proclaimed to the Jew that the Bible had no longer any meaning for the synagogue, and to the Christian that it held no riddle for the Church. This, it is said, at any rate, served Isidore of Seville and Petrus Alphonsi as a basic for reasoning in their apologetics written to convert the Jews. A legend which was very popular in the Middle Ages forcibly sums up these ideas. It was said that the cross was placed in such a position that Rome was in front of the Savior and Jerusalem behind him. Thus in the hour of death he turned away from the city which had killed the prophets, to look towards the Holy City of the new era.

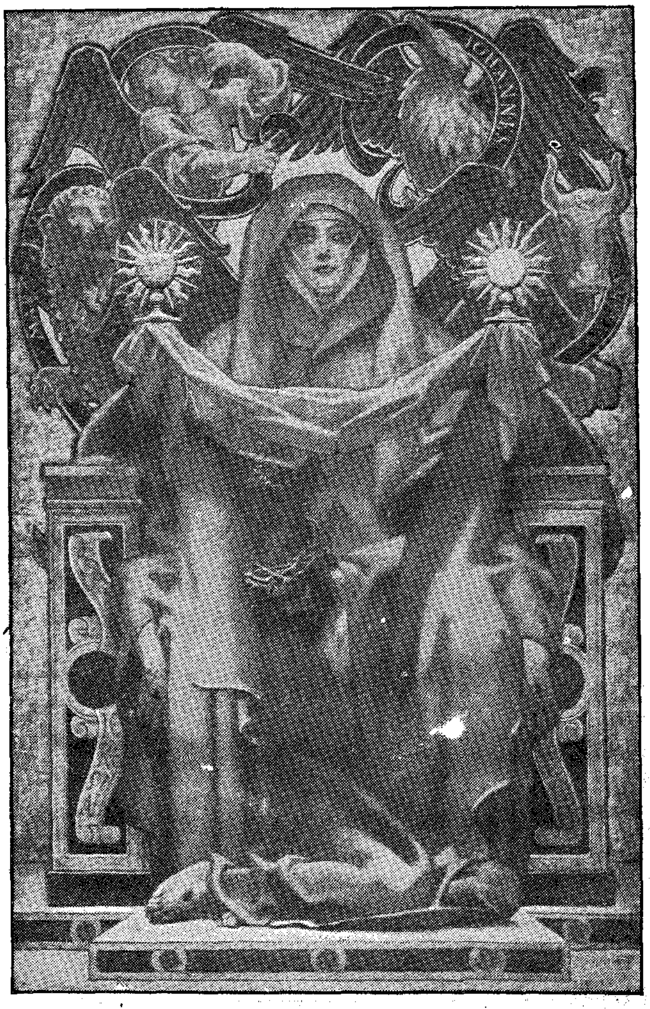
"Sculptured figures of the Church and the Synagogue are to be seen in two places at Rheims; one near the rose window in the south porch, and one just under the two turrets near the Crucifixion in the west porch. Again, the Church and the Synagogue are to be seen in the south doorway of the Cathedral of Strasbourg. At the church of St. Seurin, in Bordeaux, the figure typifying the Synagogue has her eyes veiled, not by a bandage but by the tail of a dragon which stands behind her head.

"The sculptors of the Middle Ages were fond of this theological symbolism apparently because of their desire to convince the Jews of the futility of their faith, or rather to reassure the Christians 'in the face of a proud and stiff-necked people who alone claimed to be able to expound the Scriptures.' No doubt there will be found theological controversialists today who may object to the revival, in our day, even in a modified form, of those obsolete suggestions of doctrinal differences."

Mr. Sargent will be seen to have followed European tradition rather than to have exprest a personal judgment. But Boston tax payers of Jewish faith feel they have a right to opinion about public monuments.

DAISY OR SIR JAMES ?

LITERARY SENSATIONS today do not attain the dimensions of those of the past. If they did "Daisy Ashford" might be as much discust as "Trilby O'Farrell." In spite of the fact that many people are convinced that "Daisy" is no child but a full grown man in the person of Sir J. M. Barrie, the sensation is but a mild one. A writer in the "Saturday Review" (London) assumes the Barrie legend as indubitable, though the editor himself adds that "freakish as Sir James Barrie may be, it would surely be unusual to present to the public his own work as another's in so deliberate a deception." The writer, however, sees it "quite natural that Sir James Barrie should be tempted by his success with 'A Kiss for Cinderella' to try his hand at another masterpiece of the same character." In this way the "Saturday Review" writer mixes Daisy with Sir James:



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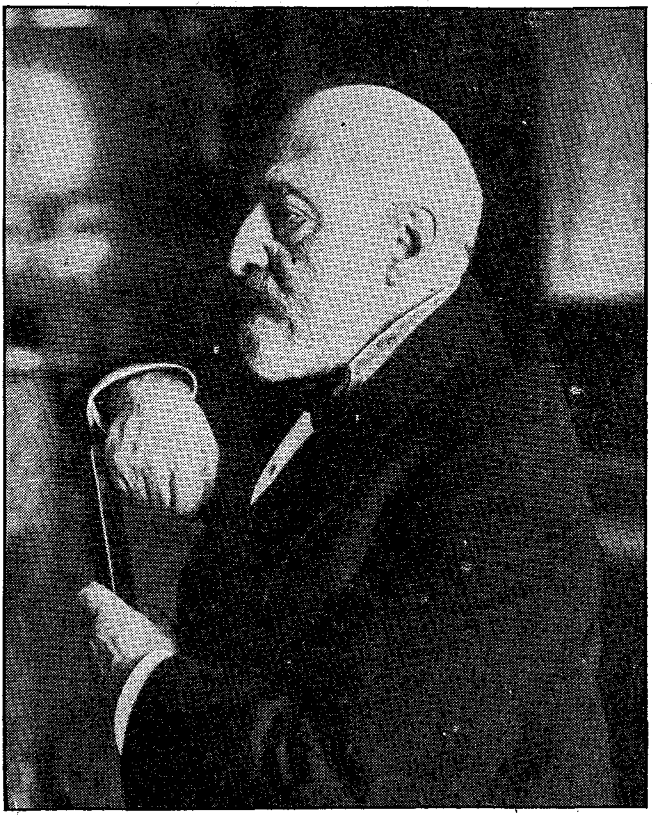
THE CHURCH

Mr. Sargent's new decoration for the Boston Public Library. This and its companion, "The Synagogue," are enclosed in Renaissance frames forming an organic part of the decorative scheme of the east wall.

"In 'A Kiss for Cinderella,' Sir James gave us his conception of a child's idea of a State ball. In 'The Young Visiters' he gives us a child's idea of a reception at Buckingham Palace, of life at an English country house, of the ways and means of a first-class hotel, and of a fashionable wedding at the Abbey. The book has run through several impressions already, and there are few people who have not enjoyed, or will not enjoy shortly, this very amusing composition. It has all the dearest and most familiar qualities of its author. He lets loose Fancy unrestrained by any scruples of imagination or mind. Should Fancy light upon anything funny or odd, especially anything combining the obvious with the unexpected, he enjoys it, records it and passes on. Sir James's Fancy is wanton in her pursuit of conceits, analogies, whimsicalities, prettinesses and favours; and she is not always as nice as she might be in her loves. She has achieved wealth, and, what is more remarkable, has won the sweetest of reputations by the simple process of never denying herself anything she likes. She can no more resist a bit of fun or a slice of sentiment,whatever the kind or quality, than Mr. Sidney Webb can resist a blue-book, or Mr. Belloc an opportunity to explain things precisely to amateurs. The results are usually charming and innocent of any real offence to our understanding,knowledge of life, sense of character, passion for truth, or any of the other serious and necessary criteria which we bring to bear upon a genuine work of imagination. Fancy has no rules but her own, and her only rule is to do what she likes in her own time and way. To watch her is great fun, because you never know what she will do next, and you have no real need to care. One no more dreams of bringing the works of Fancy seriously to book than of assessing from the purely aesthetic point of view the successive attitudes of a young puppy playing with its tail. Fancy is like the popular conversationalist who wins a reputation by saying everything that comes into his head."



THE MASTER OF THE REIGNING CULT

Leopold Auer, the violinist, who succeeds Leschetizky as king of the musical world.

Mr. Hugh Walpole, the English novelist,on the other hand, comes to America with the absolute knowledge that Daisy is Daisy and not Sir James; that she committed her prank of authorship at the alleged age and has grown up a respectable nonentity without any further hankering for pen and ink. Therefore the New York "Sun", since it prints a weekly London letter from Mr. Walpole, stands by his say so delivered as long ago as last July, and finds a middle ground to satisfy claimants pro and con:

"By this time the picking to pieces of Daisy --she-wrote-it, she-wrote-it-not -- has grown tiresome. Everybody has now had his turn, has signed two columns in his favorite newspaper, plucking off a petal. Having opened the subject, we rightfully close discussion. We thought that our belief about the authorship of the book was sufficiently apparent in our review. But admiring, and maddening, friends have been keeping at us with 'Who do you really think wrote "The Young Visiters"'?

"It is Daisy and Barrie's word vs. Barrie. We really think Daisy wrote it, and when she was 9. But we do think the little girl's manuscript was judiciously touched up by an artful hand. That hand may be Barrie's, may have been another's. He declares in the plainest of language not only that Daisy wrote it herself as advertised but that except for paragraphing it is quite unedited.

"A small legion of gentlefolk have been making him out a liar. The lie would be a very white lie indeed, and of a sort for which there is abundant precedent in letters. Even then we would rather not give any lie to Barrie. To question his word about the editing would be distasteful."

THE AUER CULT

THE MUSIC WORLD is always waving a banner. Just now the emblem it bears is the portrait of a violinist. The war drove Heifetz and Toscha Seidel, the wonder pupils of Leopold Auer, to our shores, and they were quickly followed by the master himself. Mr. Vincent Sheean sees in "rapid development" both here and abroad an "Auer cult" that recalls " similar master-cults in the past century." We are only just ceasing to talk of the "Leschetizky Method," perhaps because its secrets have passed from the few outstanding piano virtuosi to the general run of teachers. Mr. Sheean, writing in the "Musical Leader" (Chicago) goes back over the frenzies of past generations and shows how susceptible the musical world has been to the influence of a dominating personality:

"It was in the closing years of the last century and the first of this that an equally interesting cult was for the 'pupils of Leschetizky.' This was the phrase made potent by the virtuosity of Paderewski, Essipoff, Gabrilowitsch, Bloomfield Zeisler, Katharine Goodson and dozens of others. We can all remember the pother made about the 'Leschetizky method' and the rivers of reminiscence of the master's sytle of teaching which poured forth after his death in 1907. It was of course a sort of vicarious fame, thrown at his feet largely by the world-craze for Paderewski; but it made his pupils vendible for a good many years to come. The legend accumulated, after the sensational success of Paderewski, beyond all reasonable limit. There was a time in New York when any tyro advertised as a pupil of Leschetizky was received with the most reverent attention as an authorized envoy of the muses.

"Among the singing folk, a great example in the years just past is Jean de Reszke. To have studied with De Reszke was, a few years ago, the open sesame to the concert and opera worlds. The many successful artists, all appearing within a few years of one another, who carried the De Reszke studio's label with him, placed his name almost beside that of Garcia.

"In another department---the realm of pure voice technic---Marchesi achieved the same commercial importance. Melba, Calve, Eames, Sybil Sanderson, Frances Alda, Bessie Abott---the list includes about all the great singers of lyric French roles in two generations. After thirty years of continual production of great voices, Mathilde Marchesi's was indeed a name with which to conjure.Almost any lyric soprano could obtain a hearing by announcing herself as a pupil of Marchesi. The many among her pupils who attained the greatest celebrity gave her supremacy among the trainers of the female voice and influence which translated into dollars at the box-office window.

"Behind all these teacher-crazes is the one which was perhaps the greatest of them all, the Liszt mania of the past century. Almost all the concert pianists of two generations went, as a matter of course, to Weimar to study with the master. The list extends into something like the roll-call of the virtuosi of the period. Liszt made no attempt to oppose the constant use of his name as teacher of this and that pianist he had never seen; he was, of course, not gratified to see himself capitalized to the advantage of every nobody of the profession, but in his case the fraud was so incessant and so widespread that any attempt to overcome it would have taken all of his waking hours. The practice of advertising pianists of Liszt became so common, just before the advent of Paderewski, that the title was saved by the vogue of Leschetizky, so that the genuine developments of the Liszt teaching need no longer fear the encroaching press-agent of the lesser artist. "

ACTORS MANAGING THEIR OWN PRODUCTIONS

THE OLD ENGLISH GUILD SYSTEM is coming back again after years of disuse. It has made its appearance in the theater, where a company of New York players are banded together to produce plays and share in the profits. One element of the "commercial" theater is absent, and that is the "speculative intruder" as Mr. Francis Wilson, during the recent actors' strike, called the ordinary theatrical manager. The Theater Guild does not disdain the epithet of "commercial," however. In fact, their director, Mr. Rollo Peters, writing in the "Theater Magazine" (New York) takes pains to disassociate his organization from "the 'art' or little theaters" abounding here and there where the art, as he thinks, has been too much undirected and the commercialism too much scorned. The present enterprise, with its eye upon the production first and the profits afterwards, allows itself leeway in the direction of interesting experiments. Good fortune has so far attended the Theater Guild; for while their first production achieved a high artistic but a moderate financial success, their second, the "John Ferguson" of St. John Ervine, compassed both. The latter play ran serenely through the troublous days of the actors' strike and covered a continuous run of six months. When their third production, "The Faithful" by John Masefield, was ready, it was seen that the public appetite for the St. John Ervine play was not exhausted, and so the Guild's forces were combined in a double enterprise. Though the Guild idea, which has brought about such results, finds its root in a distant past of the industries of the world, Mr. Peters sees it as an expression of the psychological moment:

"This is the age of co-operation. The germ is in the air and was, no doubt, responsible for the formation of the Theatre Guild. The work attached to this was not done in a few hours or weeks. When the players decided among themselves that they would create a guild in which they would have a voice in the selecting of plays, casts, scenery, etc., and share in any profits realized, they started a definite businesslike organization. Through subscription by the players and the public, a financial standing was established, the Guild incorporated, and a theatre hired. This was the result of nearly three months' work, and then came the task of selecting a play, casting and rehearsing.

"It sounds simple, but the very spirit of co-operation, of being fair to one's self and one's fellows, make it necessary for great time to be taken before every step forward. The whole movement was taken in the spirit of adventure -- it was an organic theatre, but it was not the spirit of wild adventure, nor was the new departure to be regarded by the public as the work of a group of players interested only in the so-called 'artistic' dramas. The successful co-operative theatre must be commercial. There is no one connected in a leading part with the Guild who has not had great experience in the theatre. A portion of them had received much of their training in the very varied school offered by the Washington Square Players, while others came from the theatres of this country and England.

"The first action of the members of a co-operative theatre is to decide on a Board of Managers. Each member of this board should be capable of leading a department in the work of the Guild, scenic, play-reading, etc., and while all these departments have their place in the work, they must all be subservient to a director and a producer.

"This may not seem co-operative, but remember that all co-operative movements must have a leadership. In this theatre this must necessarily be so. The 'art' or little theatres have tried the experiment of players acting the part as they felt it should be done, and the result has been an artistic hodge-podge. As far as the direction of its plays is concerned, the co-operative theatre needs as great care taken with this work as regular theatres. After all, the only real difference between the co-operative theatre Guild and the theatre as it generally exists, today, is that the Guild is trying to produce plays on a higher plane of theatrical artistry -- that each player has his share of work -- each one shares in the profits.

"While the Board of Managers meet to select plays, the casting is done by the director and producer, two members of the Guild chosen by their associates to these posts. The committee have the right to withdraw these people if they see fit, and substitute others, but they have not the right to constantly bother them with trifling suggestions that are really whims. So it is easily seen that the aim of the co-operative theatre does not differ from any other theatrical production. It is only that there are several managers instead of one, and that these managers are trying to get away from the ordinary type of play with its so perfectly machine-made situation, scenery, acting, etc.

"Why shouldn't the theater take its place in this advancing policy of industry? Why shouldn't a co-operative relationship be established between those who produce, meaning in this sense, the actors, and those who are responsible from a managerial or capitalistic standpoint, for the production?"

The general social unrest of today emphasizes the special timeliness of this effort, Mr. Peters thinks, yet "there never was a time when such a theater may not have existed -- and prospered." For it is not exactly a new idea:

"As the New York 'Times' says: 'In the history of the drama of which the Equity actors are still a part, co-operative production has a high, if brief, tradition. In the days when actors were: "vagabonds that carried erst their fardels on their backs," the enterprise was of the joint stock order, receipts being divided among the company according to a fixed scale. Under Elizabeth, the theaters of the Bankside were co-operatively owned and managed. Shakespeare, who was actor, author, and capitalist in one, owned a tenth share in the Globe. Authors who were neither actors nor capitalists were sometimes shareholders. John Marston owned a share in the Blackfriars, and Michael Drayton a share in the Whitefriars. When Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, turned playwright he was so pleased with himself that he aspired to own "a fellowship in a cry of players." On the Continent similar conditions obtained. An early print shows Moliere and his fellows dividing the receipts of a performance.' A century and more ago, a group of American players conducted a co-operative theater with some success. When William Dunlap failed as manager of the old Park Theater in 1805, the actors of his company banded together and called themselves the Commonwealth players. They it was who first produced here Tobin's comedy 'The Honeymoon,' one of the most popular plays ever performed in America.

"The experiment, however, did not last. Possibly because there was not the same interest in the theater in those days as exists at present."

Taking us behind the scenes, Mr. Peters shows how the enterprise, which is looked upon as one of the most interesting developments in the theater of recent years, was born and nurtured:

"This is an important step forward. Only those who have worked for a theatrical manager, who have hired a high-salaried director to produce a play for a high-salaried star, can appreciate the freedom, the inspiration for creative work, when one is able to work without the hindrance of whims.

"Not many seasons ago a play was produced on Broadway in which no less than four people connected with the production insisted on changes in the scenic equipment. These changes were made regardless of any argument of the scenic director, and the result was far from satisfying. Had one person of experience been allowed to carry out a set scheme of stage setting, the result would have been less inharmonious."

Mr. Peters thinks that the playwright, who often finds his work almost unrecognizable as his when it reaches the stage, will welcome the co-operative theater:

"When the Guild read 'John Ferguson' for purposes of presentation, it was decided that it would not be necessary to eliminate any scenes. The dramatist wrote them all as part of his story, and they must remain. This, of course, applies only to an author thoroughly expert in the technique of the drama, as Ervine emphatically is. One of America's most popular playwrights who learned this fact has made five different visits to 'John Ferguson' to study it from a dramatist's standpoint. He is amazed at the possibility of writing a play and having it acted as written."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FORGOTTEN "CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS"

THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE are "dangerously near the condition of Prussia before the war" is evidenced to one investigator by the way we have, and on his authority, still are treating the "conscientious objectors." Whatever the provocation or justification for our methods while the war was on, Mr. William C. Allen is puzzled to know why they are continued now that we are at peace. What has happened he thinks, "bodes ill for the future of America." In the early days of conscription in England, he points out, "conscientious objectors suffered much;" but "the press, preachers and members of Parliament were not dumb." As a consequence of the public protest, "the condition of this unfortunate class was relieved," and "since the conclusion of the war they have been released." But "to the dishonor of America it has to be said that almost all the press has been dumb except to misrepresent and ridicule; so far as the writer knows, not a single voice in Congress has been raised in their behalf, while no church conference or convention has uttered a single genuine call that these men be delivered from persecution." Mr. Allen makes these charges in "Unity" (Chicago), and THE LITERARY DIGEST can only say that he has overlooked several articles on this subject in its pages while active warfare was in progress. The point of his article, however, is his report of past and present conditions made by the College Park Association of Friends at the United States disciplinary barracks at Alcatraz, San Francisco Bay. His memorandum, drawn up after the visit made there on September 3, 1919, he speaks of as his "individual report and comment." We read:

"Colonel Garrard, Commandant, and all his subordinate officers were very courteous to us and seemed sincerely desirous of letting us have full opportunity to observe the actual conditions in this prison.

"We first interviewed those conscientious objectors to military service who were then in dark cells. These men, like the various criminals, are locked up for fourteen days in 'solitary,' then are released for fourteen days and this is followed by another fourteen days in 'solitary' on bread and water if still adhering to their convictions that they will not work under military orders because they conscientiously reject military ideas or methods. These men have no cot, no chair, nothing but four medium-weight blankets to wrap themselves in at night when they lie on the miserable, cold concrete floor, to obtain such sleep as they can. In the old days of medieval torture, some of the finest productions of the human brain were written in solitary confinement by men who endured it for conscience sake. But these young men at Alcatraz have no writing material, no books, nothing to employ the mind save their own thoughts. The writer has been thirteen times in Europe and, like so many other tourists, has sometimes looked with horror at the dungeons or cells where men were incarcerated because of religious or political convictions. But I believe that most all such wretched places of abode had a little ray of light from a small window. On the occasion of this visit to Alcatraz, we were also shown the dungeons where we were told that up to three weeks ago, these sufferers for conscience sake had been kept during the regulation fourteen days at a time. But these dungeons were so placed in the heart of the prison that not the slightest ray of daylight could ever penetrate them. This savage brutality has recently been discontinued and the men are placed in the cells in which we saw them, which are cut off from all light with the exception of a few little holes about seven feet above the ground over the top of the door.

"After luncheon, we were introduced to a colored religious objector, who is standing faithfully by his interpretation of Jesus Christ's Sermon on the Mount. He, too, will not work and will not even walk under military commands. Whilst this may seem a mistake, there would seem to be small excuse for the abuse which has been poured upon him. He needs different sort of treatment. The morning of our visit to Alcatraz, we were told by eye witnesses that he had been hauled out of his cell, put upon a cart and finally thrown off of it, as if he had been a bag of meal, onto the ground. When we saw him, he was sitting in a doorway looking out through the bars upon the beautiful San Francisco Bay, with a mystical look upon his suffering face. He had been at first hardly able to converse intelligently with us. He had remarkably fine and regular features even from the caucasian viewpoint. We left this unhappy victim of modern prison treatment, and in a corner of the chapel met with almost a dozen other conscientious objectors, who for the time being, were participating in ordinary prison conditions. Among them were some of the most simple hearted and cleanest-looking young Christian men I ever met with. There was Dunkard who by the President's ruling should apparently have been released long ago. One of these young men is a brilliant fellow, a lawyer and highly educated. Another is a Rhodes scholar, with all the position in educational circles that is thereby implied."

The delegation exonerate the officials at Alcatraz who are looked upon as "victims of conditions largely beyond their control":

"Colonel Garrard told me that the dungeons and other such methods had always heretofore been sufficient to break the determination of the worst cases in the Army who had come under his care in recent years, but he said that he could not force the conscientious objectors to military service to comply with the requirements of the institution. I told him that all history reveals that you can not coerce conscience. Colonel Garrard evidently wishes that such cases were not sent to Alcatraz. He does not know what to do with them.

"Of men in the dark cells, I found one who would not accept army service because he thought this war would jeopardize the liberties of the country, swell the great fortunes of the rich, etc., and be bad for America. The other socialistic objectors seemed opposed to all war as being an unrighteous system, destructive of humanity and creating terrible burdens, and they therefore felt they must testify against it and favor a better way by not participating in it. The religious objectors based their objection to war upon the fact that Jesus Christ repudiated the law of Moses, when speaking of force and declared that his people instead were to do good to them that hated or abused, and his apostles definitely declared that his followers should not resist evil but overcome evil with good. These objectors, therefore, would sooner face death than be as they thought disloyal to his plainest teachings."

Many unthinking people, says Mr. Allen, "class as shirkers these young men who, with high characters and often fine intellectual attainments, are thus incarcerated among army convicts." Such a charge he regards as "quite silly when we remember how bravely they suffer medieval punishments for conscience sake, when by yielding they could secure easement for themselves." He quotes some as saying that this minority who think so differently from almost all "Christian Civilization " must be of unsound mind. "We could just as easily say that the early reformers in all departments of life have been crazy because in their day the majority was opposed to them and generally persecuted them."

Norman Thomas, writing in "The Social Preparation For the Kingdom of God" (Utica) asserts that there are still over two hundred conscientious objectors in prison in the United States. During the summer a large number were transferred "hand cuffed", from Fort Leavenworth, where they were during the war, to Fort Douglas, Utah, and to Fort Alcatraz, altho the War Department well knew they would scorn to try to escape.

WORRIED OVER THE METHODISTS

THE PROSPECT OF A METHODIZED WORLD strikes a certain terror to the heart of a writer in "Life." He seems to imagine the $175,000,000 which the Methodists are gathering as a Centenary fund "to be spent in uplifting the world" as a possible agency for making over the world in their own pattern; and he wonders if the Methodists are "civilized" enough to warrant such an undertaking. Of course, the deduction from the fact is his own, the Methodists themselves having announced no such purpose. Neither do they undertake to allay his fears, but a friendly denomination, speaking through "The Continent" (Chicago), stands for them. It implies that Mr. E. S. Martin, the essayist in "Life" (New York) cannot really hold so odd a belief but allows his mind to play with the idea through "the plague which terrorizes every writer obligated to turn out so many columns a week." Therefore, says "The Continent," he draws "the appalling deduction that Methodism was about to form a close corporation designed to manufacture, dispense and monopolize all the civilization used in the four quarters of the globe." Even—

"He seems to have had visions of the Methodists letting out civilization to the nations on revocable lease, so they could call it in and suppress it whenever the leaseholder wasn't using it according to Methodist ideas. And on that view of things it was quite natural to inquire whether the Methodists themselves know civilization when they see it--and whether they intend to consume any of their output on their own premises.

"Mr. Martin obviously has his doubts. He thinks that Methodists have mighty little notion of life reaching more than two squares either way from a shout in prayer meeting. And personally he doesn't call that civilization. He believes, he says, that religion is the basis of civilization and he likes to have a few Methodists around to help lay the foundation, but he fears they would be in favor of too monotonous a superstructure--nothing but foundation all the way to the cornice and no ornament of even a grin displayed anywhere between."

Whatever sympathy one feels for Mr. Martin's anxieties, says the "Continent," is mostly turned to the wish that he really knew more Methodists." For then--

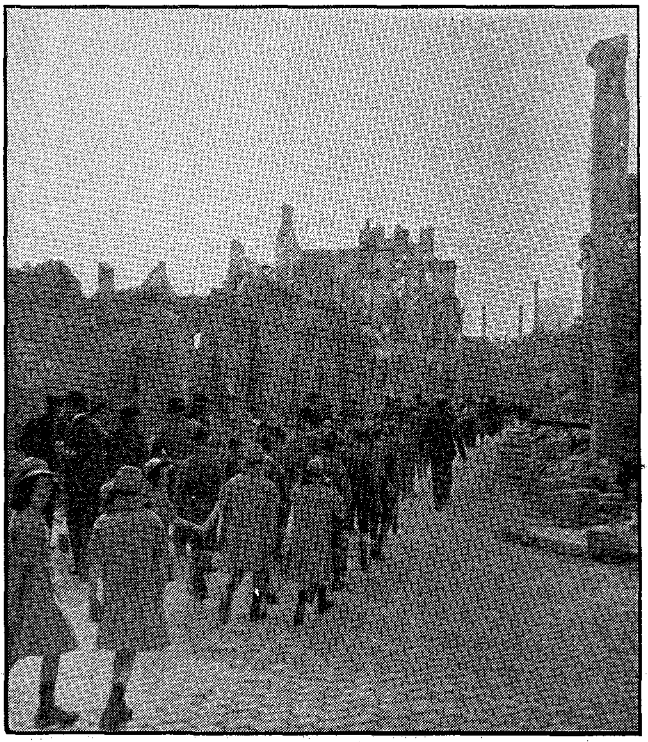
"He would find a lot of narrow people among them, no doubt, as he would among Presbyterians, Democrats, Republicans, Masons and Knights of Pythias. But if he should institute an adequate investigation he would also find a lot of folks in all these classifications whose conceptions of religion are more comprehensive than he has apparently yet discovered among the more familiar associates of his essay-writing range. And along these more extensive reaches he would find even in religion certain decorative touches not unpleasing to his artistic taste, and even by that criterion not inappropriate for the facade of civilization.

"It is in truth a big thing that is coming to pass in these days as the idea grows among the churches that all life and every lawful interest of living are religious. The broadening out of Christians which results makes it sure that religion is not going to be content with being civilization's foundation-layer only. If God made the world, says the modern believer, then it is very religious to enjoy its beauty and profit by its learning and drink heartily of its culture and live at home in any or every part of it. That is the veritable platform on which alone the Christian colleges of the United States can make in their own behalf even an apology for existing, and if Mr. Martin will note how many church colleges are rising nowadays into worthy educational efficiency, he will be constrained to admit that there is growing hope for a not remote arrival of some Methodists and other evangelicals at the outer pale of civilization at least. And we trust he will vote to let them in when they arrive."

Mr. Martin will not soon come in immediate touch with the decivilizing agencies of the Methodists, perhaps, for their first expenditure of the millions is as far away, as Chile. A great agricultural project has been started there which says The New York "Sun", puts the Methodists "in an unusually good strategic position."

CHEERING UP FRENCH CHILDREN

FRENCH CHILDREN, whose bravery and endurance throughout the war have in their kind equalled that of their elders, would be happy again on so little. Our picture shows their elastic step through the ruined streets of their most tortured city. They refuse to be cast down by these gaping walls. A request comes to us from the American Committee for Devastated France asking for things that in most households goes to the waste bin and the fire. The cheerless evenings of the coming winter could be much brightened for these little brave souls through a little care and a small expense of postage. The following letter shows how:



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CHILDREN OF REIMS

With a lighter tread than they have known for years they march to attend the ceremony commemorating the first bombardment of their city.

"To the Editor,

"My dear Sir:

"Will you ask your readers to help educate six thousand children under the supervision of the American Committee for Devastated France, by sending the Illustrated Section of your paper, - or any illustrated magazine or paper,- to:

School Department,
Comite Americain, rue du Cloitre,
Laon, Aisne, FRANCE.

"In the Canton of Anizy in the Department of the Aisne, where the Great War raged the hottest, there are twenty villages and not one school house.

"In April of this year 1890 people had returned, but there was no instructor, nor any provision for educating the children. Today ten villages have improvised shelters, and teachers; and the children of twelve towns congregate in wooden barracks, or in German dug-outs,---but there is no school equipment of any kind.

"We ask therefore that pictures from papers and magazines be mailed directly to Committee Headquarters at Laon, that the American volunteers who regularly visit the isolated villages can teach the children to make scrap books.

"The people of America cannot realize that since 1914 not a book, nor a picture, nor a map has been seen in this war destroyed country.

"Scraps books teach history, geography, art, and science. Until more thorough methods are installed thousands of children will receive pleasure and instruction, if your readers will take the trouble to address, stamp, and mail the illustrated papers they have finished reading.

"Dark winter days are coming when daylight closes in at four o'clock, and children can no longer remain out of doors until eight or nine, but must be kept in the cheerless cold dug-outs, or cellars, or inadequately patched rooms of their ruined homes.

"These people are isolated in their ruins, with no contact with the outside world, and no method of transportation. When the bare necessities are brought to them, --- like food, clothing, medical help, and household utensils, --- there is still a great lack of diversion and occupation.

"You can help us and these people enormously by publishing this open letter; --- for America's willingness to aid is never failing.

"Very truly yours,
"CHAIRMAN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE."

A picture of the life of children in the devastated districts is given in the bulletin issued by the American Committee:

"The first three mornings of the week the very, very little ones come for kindergarten, and, around sawed-off tables in miniature chairs, make all sorts of delightful things with their clever French fingers; or in a charmed circle clap time to that mysterious 'bete'---a graphophone; or play new and entrancing games under the guidance of a little lady in blue, loaned by the Kindergarten Unit and warranted to win all hearts. They tell me the babies now wake in Vic saying, 'Is it today we go to the American Ladies?'"

SHALL MINISTERS STRIKE?

MINISTERS IN SMALL PULPITS are quitting in increasing numbers for "better jobs." The phrase is the caption of the "Chicago Tribune" in presenting a state of affairs coming up for discussion at the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church. One minister has taken a "supernumerary relation" to devote himself to farm work; another has retired to go into business. These cases may represent the minister's method of striking. A few weeks ago we treated the ministerial strike subject humorously from the pen of a New York preacher who doubtless really thought that whoever else struck the preacher may be reckoned on for sticking to his post. Such is not the expectation of the Rochester "Post Express," however, which takes up the question seriously:

"In preaching as a profession, as in every other, a lamentable inequality if not actual inequity, in the matter of remuneration is the rule. There are underpaid ministers at one end of the scale and at the other ministers who may, perhaps, get more than they are worth. Salaries are considered to be a rough measure of clerical ability and, generally speaking, probably are. Yet in this, as in all other walks of life exceedingly obscure factors complicate the problem, and what is loosely called good luck, for want of a better name, the favor of friends, the possession of showy gifts or other seeming accident of birth or of environment appears at times to account for otherwise inexplicable differences in the lots of equally meritorious men. When churchmen are able to explain why some come into life physically strong and normal while better men are often crippled or diseased, they will be closer to the answer to the question why some of their own number are opulent and fortunate while the lives and lots of others leave so much to be desired.

"Yet it is not this but the suggestion that ministers may unionize and strike for higher pay that is somewhat discust in the press. Low salaries are said to have driven many preachers out of the business, while others are doing side-line work of various sorts. It is also a matter of common remark that less of the best talent of the land than formerly is now gravitating to the clerical profession, other vocations being more attractive from mundane points of view. Evidently there is need of stabilization, but is the situation one that can be improved by organization, collective bargaining a unionized salary scale, and the closed pulpit plan?"

The Rochester paper recalls, what many seem to have forgotten, that while "Salvation is free, alimentation is not, and that dispensers of the bread of life require like other men the bread of earth." Therefore:

"Ministers should be adequately maintained. There should be a decent living in the service. Sermonizing should be suitably paid tho the flippant suggestion has been made that there should be no time-and-a-half pay for overtime. It is said that ministers are not so easy to obtain as formerly, and the law of demand and supply will probably regulate the matter in time.

"As to the right of ministers to organize and strike there may be two opinions, but the better seems to be that they would expose themselves to criticism if they did. Their labor is not treated as a commodity. No church hangs out a placard -- 'Clergyman Wanted,' nor are advertisements to that effect often seen. Ministers are employed on personal contracts. Higher guidance is supposed to be a factor in such arrangements, and theoretically at least the matter of compensation is the last to be considered when the call to work in the vineyard comes. It would seem therefore that clergymen would do better to bear their financial crosses with such patience as they can muster until what Milton calls 'the scramblers at the Shearer's feast' find the profession unattractive and drop out, in which event stipends would soon be what they ought to be."

JAPAN'S VERDICT ON AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ESPECIALLY and church people of all creeds and denominations in America "can find material for thought," says the Detroit "Free Press," in the statement by Bishop Tucker, of Kioto, that Japan sent a special commission to the United States to study the influence of Christianity on the lives of the American people. Their report on their return was that "while education, commerce and industry have been developed to a wonderful degree, there is little evidence that the Christian religion is regarded as important by most of the people." The "Free Press," giving the layman's view of the matter, adds some reflections of its own:

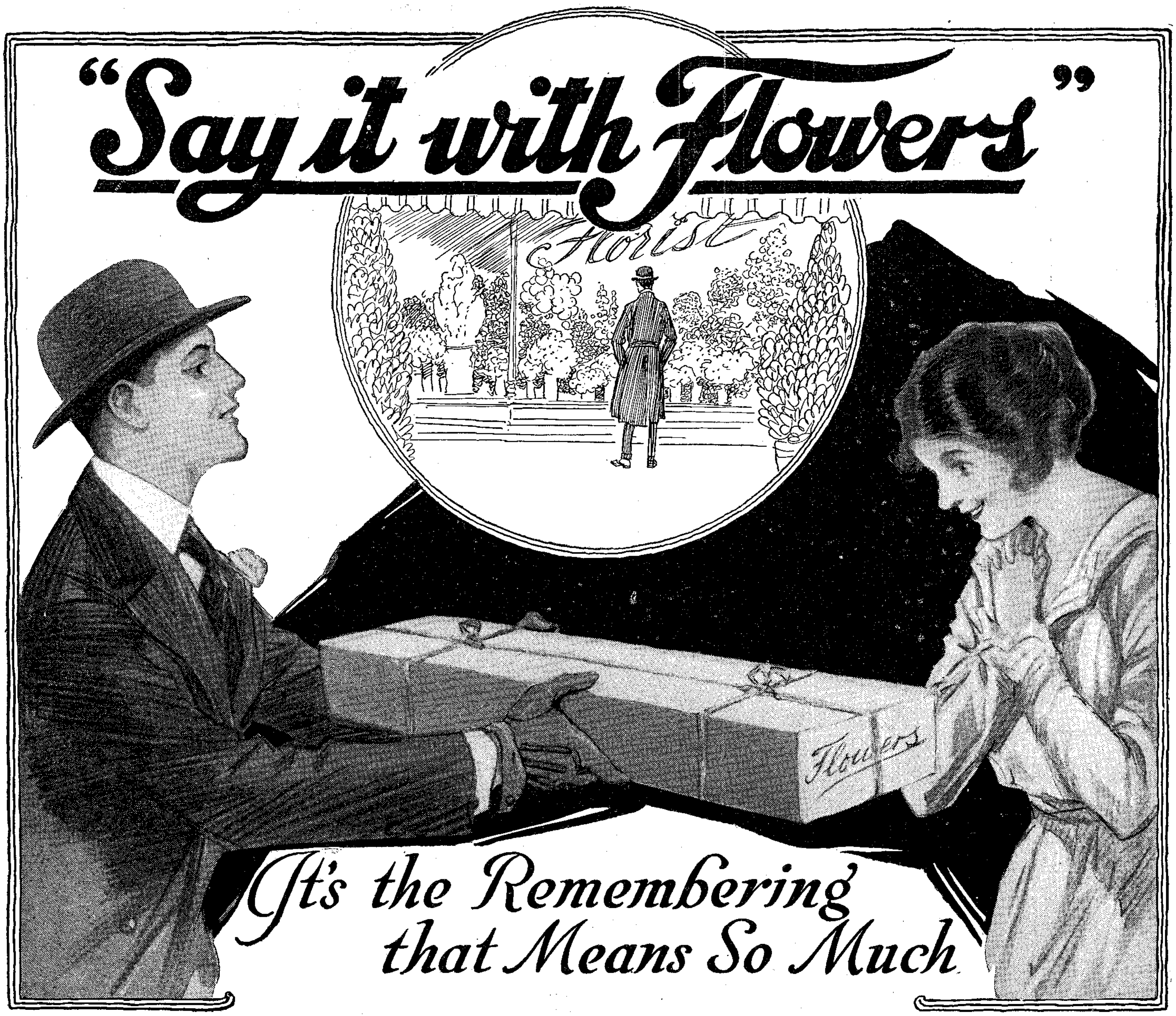
"This is a judgment by a presumably honest and thoughtful body of outside observers. And it would be a courageous man who would undertake to prove that the Japanese investigators were profoundly in error in their conclusions.

"The verdict reached by the commission from Tokio is important quite aside from the immediate comment on religious conditions in the United States because it probably throws light on certain recent developments in Japanese domestic policy hitherto not easy to understand.

"Presumably the Mikado's Government in making its investigation desired to arrive at an accurate estimate of the influence of Christianity in America in order to reach some conclusion as to its probable permanent value to Japan and Japan's dependencies as against the value of the native cults and religions, particularly Buddhism. Such a proceeding would at least be in harmony with the Nipponese habit and turn of mind as we of the Occident know them.

"If the report of the commission had been favorable to Christianity, mission work would probably have received material official encouragement, not because of any new appreciation among Japanese government officials of the ethical truths of the religion---the merits of the Biblical teachings are fully understood and valued in Tokio----but because of a feeling that as a piece of practical statecraft the spread of the Christian religion might be good for the people of Nippon and good for the general national situation.

"But a contrary decision having been arrived at, there is not very much difficulty in detecting a connection between the report of the commission and the trend toward less toleration for and encouragement of mission work which has been springing up of late in some sections of the Mikado's Empire, noticably in Korea, where missionaries are complaining loudly of the attitude of the Japanese officials toward them and their converts; and are protesting against the final submersion of the country because of the threat to the further spread of Christianity that submersion involves."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Flowers
It's the Remembering that Means So Much

THOSE friendships you prize so highly—those courtesies you ought to acknowledge—those favors you intend to repay—

All can be remembered more graciously and thoughtfully by the simple, timely gift of exquisite flowers.

It's the tender thought—the sincere message—that makes flowers so appropriate. For "the gift without the giver is bare." But your gift of flowers is—*you!*

Your local florists, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

The florist displaying the sign "Say it with Flowers" is a member of the Society of American Florists and has advantages that he can pass along to you when you buy flowers.

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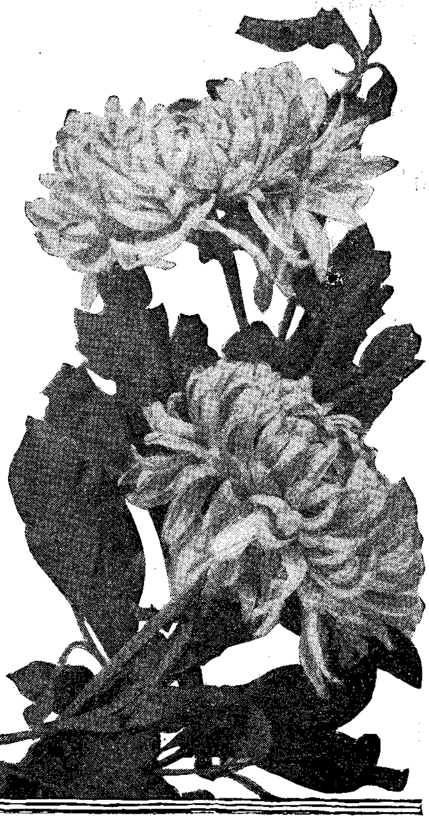

STEINWAY

A PIANO that appeals to you like some fine old masterpiece of painting or pottery—a piano of recognized artistic and mechanical excellence—a piano with responsive touch to express the subtlest nuances of tone—a piano that speaks to you like a sympathetic friend and endears itself the more as years glide by—this is the STEINWAY.

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Subway Express Stations at the Door

CURRENT - POETRY

HOWEVER STATESMEN MAY DIFFER about the League of Nations, there is no question that the ideal it proposes to embody is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" in the minds of all who have the slightest gift of imagination. A world in which the principle of the Golden Rule would be paramount, even if only to be seen with the poet's eye, presents a most alluring prospect, and we have many pictures of it as visioned by verse-writers of the day. To the Louisville "Evening Post," David Morton contributes a sonnet in which such a picture is inscribed to the ideals of the plan to end wars.

BEYOND WARS
(For the League of Nations.)
By David Morton.

Then will a quiet gather round the door,
And settle on those evening fields again,
Where women watch the slow, home-coming men
Across brown acres hoofed and hurt no more;--
The sound of children's feet be on the floor,
When lamps are lit, and stillness deeper falls,
Unbroken, save where cattle in their stalls
Keep munching patiently upon their store.

Only a scar beside the pasture gate,
A torn and naked tree upon the hill,
What times remembered, will remind them still
Of long disastrous days they knew of late;
Till these, too, yield for sweet,accustomed things,--
And a man ploughs, a woman sews and sings.

An aesthetic defense of Chicago has the first place in "Journeys and Discoveries," a series of poems by Mark Turbyfill in the October number of "Poetry" (Chicago). Poets of harsher voice have sometimes symbolized the spirit of the metropolis by the lake as that of unbearable noise; but in the vision of her present singer the city's spirit glows with "a whiteness as of wings stirring."

CHICAGO
By Mark Turbyfill

O city of beauty,
They have spoken without understanding;
They have called you evil!

O city of beauty,
Maybe it is only my heart you have shaken
With your sadness of rose evenings,
And the shadows falling
In the misty evening
Under the bridges.

Your avenues are velvet and symmetrical,
As speech slow-moving.

O city of beauty,
I come not with vain enumeration!

For in the untrod night
I have looked upon your rapt
Presence.

There was a whiteness
as of wings stirring.

In the same magazine of verse appears a poem of distinctive quality on the inexhaustible topic, disillusion.

A RESURRECTION
G. E. Bennett

I buried all my pleasant dreams,
Scattered the brown earth over,
Left them for the rains to weep,
The stones and weeds to cover.

Then when I turned to go my way,
The whole world seemed a-graying;
Around my rocky, up-hill road
No pleasant dream went straying.

One day I wandered back again
Where my dead dreams were lying;
Gay daffodils were blooming there,
White butterflies were flying.

In parallel with the foregoing poem it is of interest to place another inspired by the same emotion, which is so common to all of us. This song of "Resurrection", in "The American Poetry Magazine" (Milwaukee), also possesses a quality of its own.

RESURRECTION
Helen Frazee-Bower

Sobbing, I threw myself upon the ground.
In grief and bitterness
I dug a grave and laid away the thoughts
My life could not express.

When Spring returned with laughter to the hills,
I sought the woods anew --
Lo! where I buried my poor thoughts
A snow-white lily grew!

Contentment with our lot on earth below, for all the brilliant splendor of the skies above, is the burden of a lilting song by Leslie Nelson Jennings in "The Liberator" (New York).

CASTLEBAR
By Leslie Nelson Jennings.

When I went down to Castlebar
I measured with my eye
The silver shilling of the moon,
And wondered what 'twould buy.

I'll take the early road, says I,
For sure, there's bound to be.
A chimney smoking in the town,
And women making tea.

When I went down to Castlebar
The dew was on the earth--
And me a-wondering how the moon
Could get a shilling's worth!

A different image of the moon appears in the "Sydney Bulletin" in the following lines:

IN THE PINE AVENUE.
By M. Forrest.

The wind in the pine avenue forgets it once was warm;
Although the lightning bares the sky in shudderings of storm
The dark boles stand to mock the road like signless finger-posts,
And where the sodden needles lie each footfall is a ghost's.

Blown inland from a shipless sea there comes a rush of rain;
The voices of the wistful boughs are pleadings raised in vain;
The cold, wan moon above the crests that scarcely dares to show
Is as a woman's watching face--forgotten long ago!

EDUCATION · IN · AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

THE CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

CLASSES OF CHINESE -- Although we see many Chinese in the larger cities on the West and East Coast of the country, well-informed Chinese authorities estimate our Chinese population at 60,000. This most surprising Chinese population is divided into three classes, namely, the Chinese of the intellectual class, which means students, school teachers, Christian preachers and others who pursue a professional career. In the West, the Far West chiefly, there are about 10,000 farmers. In various sections of the country, located chiefly in the larger cities there are about 25,000 merchants of the importer class and also tradespeople in general by which phrase is to be understood mainly grocers and proprietors of restaurants. Among the working class there are about 20,000 who are farmhands, laundrymen and others.

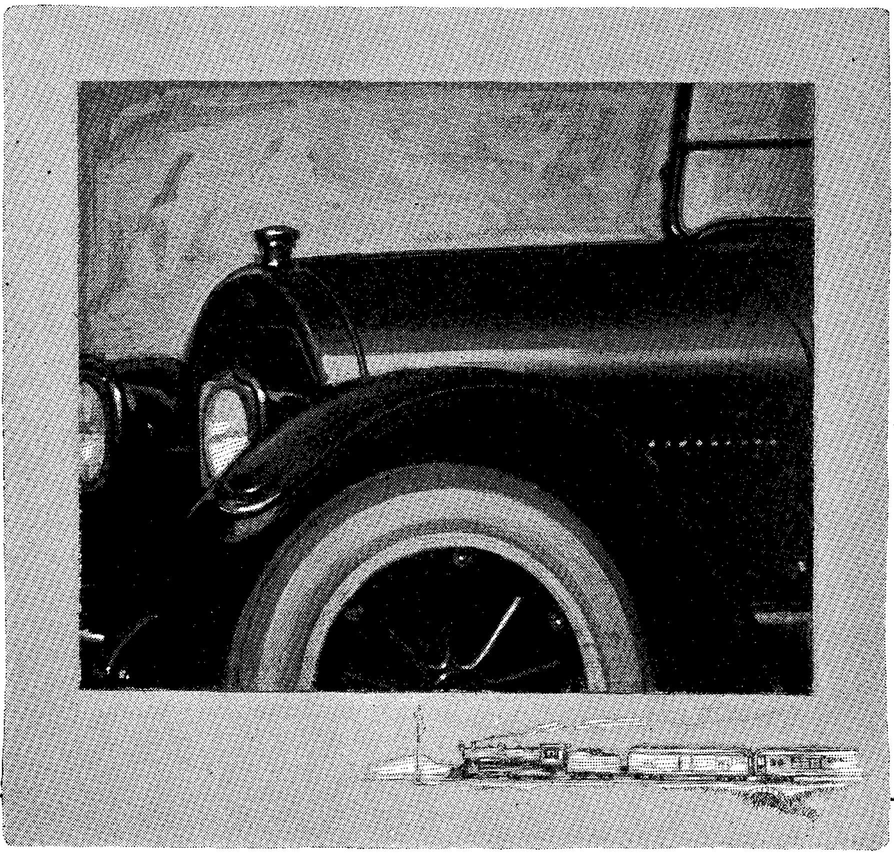
FIRST HEAVY IMMIGRATION -- The high tide of Chinese immigration to this country came about the year 1880, and these Chinese immigrants were drawn to the United States by the demand for cheap labor, principally in the building of railways. About this period there were approximately 180,000 Chinese in the United States, but, it is estimated by reliable judges, about one-third of this number returned to China. Unlike many other races the Chinese came in great number to this country, as has been indicated, simply because of the demand for cheap labor. The increment of Chinese immigration has been steadily diminishing year after year so that now, we are reliably informed, for one citizen of China who lands on our East or West coast, three Chinese return to their homeland.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE - The Chinese in this country, we are told, are very thoroughly organized on a social basis. No matter how small a group of Chinese may happen to be in any particular section it is unified by its local society. In San Francisco, Chicago and New York, in the order named the three largest centers of Chinese population, the social and business associations of the race are correspondingly important. Thus we read of one business association in New York, which has a membership of about 3,000 prosperous merchants of New York and New Jersey, which is about to build a headquarters building in New York City that will cost $100,000. This organization has also a building in Detroit and proposes to erect another in Cleveland. As merchants the Chinese are chiefly importers and import tea, beans and other edibles, silk, porcelains, bamboo manufactures and human hair. A highly important feature of their social and business societies is that they serve as a kind of court of justice for the settlement of all disputes. In the case of a disagreement between two members, for instance, each member appears before the assembled organization and states his case. Then the other members vote on the merits of each contestant's case and a decision is reached by the majority vote. Every member of the society has the right to vote. It is of interest to note that the Chinese will do almost anything rather than go to court and hence their preference for deciding disputed questions in the manner just described.

CHINESE FAMILIES HERE--Very few Chinese are married to persons outside their race. Many merchants have brought their wives hither and the children born on American soil are of course Americans. Some of these children never learn to speak, read, or write Chinese. They all attend the public schools and some also attend private schools in which Chinese is taught. In New York City merchants support one school, the Baptist church another and the Catholic church another. The Baptist Morning Star Mission has a Sunday school which is well attended by adult Chinese who, we are told, are more imbued with the desire to acquire fluent English than religious doctrine. The majority of the Chinese men in this country are unmarried and when they are able return to China and settle there.

Of the many Chinese associations there are some half dozen larger and more representative than any of the others. One is closely connected with the Liberal party in China, and financed the revolution in 1912. It is called the China Nationalist League, has branches in all parts of the United States, and is mainly political in purpose and character. The Chinese benevolent associations relieve worthy cases of need in poverty, sickness, and in death. Should a Chinese wish to return to China and through no fault of his own be without funds to do so, one of these benevolent societies will supply him with funds. These societies have accumulated capital of long years standing and all merchants are expected to contribute one dollar per year towards their maintenance. Mention should be made also of the China Society of America, which is composed of Americans and Chinese and was founded to promote understanding and sound relations between the people of China and the United States. Since the Peace Conference awarded Shantung to Japan, we are told, the Chinese in this country have flocked in great numbers to join the China Society of America. The reason for this move is that the only politics in which the Chinese can take an interest is the politics of their native land, and the Chinese in this country are working tirelessly in China's cause in the matter of Shantung.

SHARE OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICAN LIFE -- Nevertheless, because of the fact that most of the latter day immigration from China is made up of merchants and students there has been a greater mingling of the Chinese element in American life. In New York City a Christian Baptist preacher is chairman of a benevolent association. The god in the temple of this building was sent back to China, in order that the members might have more room for their meetings. This astonishing innovation caused chagrin and perturbation among the more conservative Chinese. Another instance of the advanced ideas of the Chinese in this country is that the majority of their newspapers are liberal in character. The older people, or the less educated Chinese, we are told, would prefer more conservative papers, but none of the younger and more intelligent Chinese, who are alone able to conduct a paper, would be willing to edit or publish one conservative in tone. The Chinese papers here are read largely for news of the old country. News of the day the Chinese learn, as do the rest of us, in the American press. The most influential daily paper is "Young China," which is published in San Francisco, where there are four Chinese dailies. There are three weeklies in New York. There is no Chinese theatre in New York, but there are Chinese theatres in Seattle and in San Francisco. There are also some Chinese singers on the American stage of distinguished position. Of the great number of students who have come to this country in recent years, the most have been enabled to come through the Boxer Indemnity remitted by the United States to China. Two-thirds of the students here are supported by that fund. In the case of business men and students, they all know the English language as well as the Chinese before they come here. In religion the Chinese are Confucianists and we are told that the conversions to Christianity include only from two to less than five per cent. of the Chinese. Nothing has been said thus far about the glamor of mystery surrounding Chinese life in this country, which is the principal impression of it among many Americans. The famous feuds that were always of labyrinthian complexity as revealed in sensational writing, were simply community rows, we are informed, that are inevitable where people live segregated in colonies and where some of the less self-controlled are inclined to take the law in their own hands to settle disputes. As to the lurid imaginings evoked by "Seeing Chinatown" buses in the largest cities, one Chinese authority says: "What can they see in Chinatown except the shops and the restaurants where they may eat if they wish? I myself have heard a guide in Chinatown hold his audience spellbound by telling them of weird things that happened behind a certain facade-- but that was years ago, he added. And the feeling of any fair-minded observer would be that, judging from the manner of the man and what he told, the things he spoke about might or might not have happened."



CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

GUESS work and uncertainty about arriving are gone from motoring, insofar as the Cadillac is concerned.

One characteristic that charms its owners, is the train-like regularity with which it can be depended upon to keep up with a prearranged schedule, on short or long distance tours.

Arrival at destination, at a specified time, is almost entirely and exclusively, a matter of the speed at which the Cadillac owner cares to drive.

It will reel off the miles with clocklike certainty — with the same never-varying, smooth, steadiness —at any rate he chooses, from the lowest to the highest.

It will keep on doing this, not merely hour after hour, but day after day, and, if need be, week after week.

It will do it without balking or flinching—arriving at its destination, the same cool, quiet, unflustered, and unflurried Cadillac, as when it started.

And, better still, the passengers arrive, not harassed, but rested—not worn with weariness, but freshened and exhilarated, by the buoyant, floating, quality, of Cadillac travel.

These things are not our testimony.

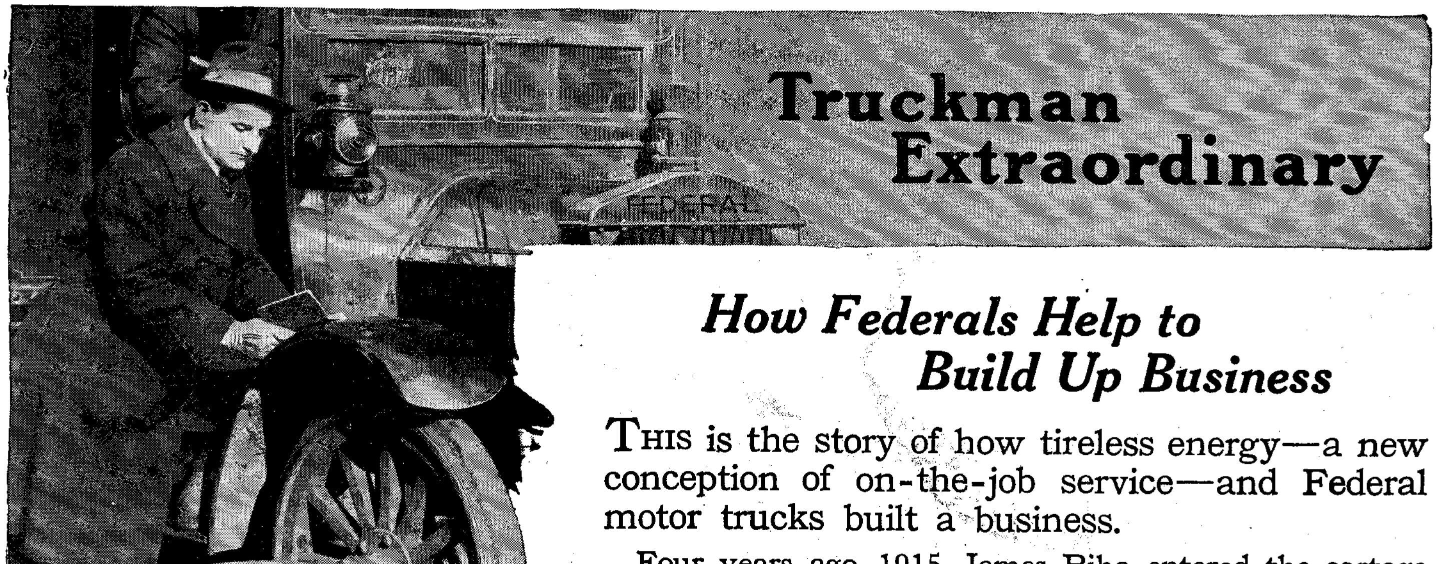
They are the every-day commonplaces of Cadillac experience.

They are the things that make the Cadillac stand out distinct and luminous among a multitude of motor cars.

They are the things that impel people to ask if any other car could possibly be so depended upon—and invariably inspire the answer: — "No—This is a joy peculiar to the Cadillac."

They are the natural, logical result of a thoroughness that is not satisfied with ordinary criterions, but makes its own standards and constantly raises them higher and higher.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY // DETROIT, MICH.



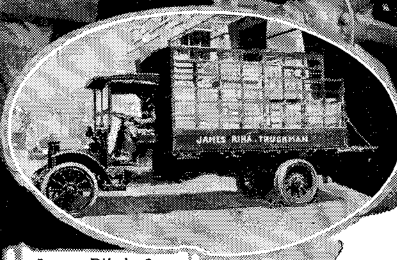
Truckman Extraordinary

How Federals Help to Build Up Business

THIS is the story of how tireless energy—a new conception of on-the-job service—and Federal motor trucks built a business.

Four years ago, 1915, James Riha entered the cartage business in Chicago—securing several contracts which enabled him to purchase a motor truck. The motor truck was a Federal, of 1½ tons capacity.

Hard work and long hours followed—plus a haulage service which always managed to exceed the expectations of Riha's clients.



James Riha's first Federal—purchased August 8, 1915.

He Buys His Second Federal

Riha's reputation grew. More contracts rolled in. Another truck became necessary. And with Riha "another truck" meant only "another Federal." So a 2-ton Federal was purchased on March 16, 1917.

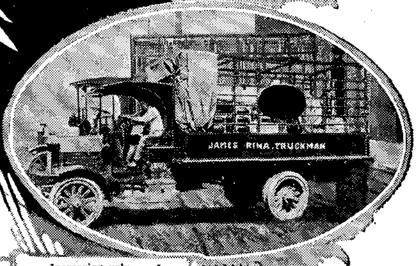
And now the business grew by leaps and bounds. His third truck—also "another Federal"—was delivered on May 24, 1917. Among his clients were now listed the Sears-Roebuck Co., A. Brandewine, the Englander Bed Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, and the National Analine and Chemical Company.

His fleet of trucks—for it is now a real "fleet"—numbers thirteen Federals today. In four years, Mr. Riha has risen from obscurity to a position of importance in the cartage business of Chicago.

Here's What He Writes Us

Writing us of his success, he says: "The Federal truck, above all others, regardless of price, is one of the best trucks on the market today."

What Federals have done for James Riha in business building, they can do for others—for *you*. "Traffic News," a monthly magazine of motor haulage, will be sent on request to business executives.



Increasing volume of business required the purchase of a second Federal on Mar. 16 '17.

"Shorten the miles to market—build better roads."

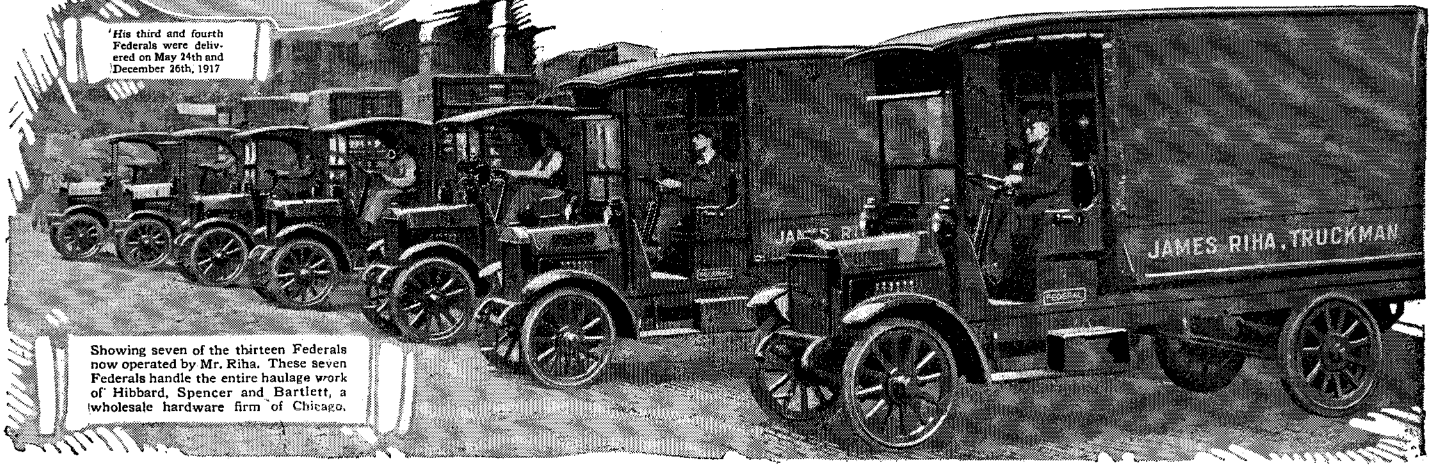
Federal Motor Truck Company
Detroit, Michigan

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities

JAMES RIHA, TRUCKMAN

His third and fourth Federals were delivered on May 24th and December 26th, 1917



Showing seven of the thirteen Federals now operated by Mr. Riha. These seven Federals handle the entire haulage work of Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett, a wholesale hardware firm of Chicago.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

BELGIUM'S COLONIAL WEALTH

INVESTIGATIONS made during recent years indicate that the Kingdom of Belgium as owner of the vast Congo Colony is possessor of a source of great future wealth. The Colony has an area of 812,890 square miles or in other words is almost as large as all the 26 states of the United States lying east of the Mississippi (854,000 square miles). The population, mostly black, is estimated between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000. A study of economic conditions follows:-

FOREIGN TRADE---Commerce in the Congo, suffered only a short crisis at the outbreak of the war, as colonial products brought unusually high prices in the French and English markets. The shortage of ocean steamships was severely felt in 1917 and 1918.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports of the Congo for the years under the Belgian Government.

	Imports	Exports
1910............................	$7,369,301	$13,320,459
1912............................	10,846,575	11,985,239
1913............................	14,318,156	11,037,475
1914............................	8,898,423	10,574,951
1915............................	4,690,648	14,398,962
1916............................	13,512,200	25,840,600

THE IMPORTS may be grouped under three main headings-

(1) - Goods for Native Trade - Cotton stuffs, Hardware, Flintlock guns, Black Powder.

(2) - Machinery and Equipment - Railway Equipment, Building Material, Machinery, Engines, Coal, Coke, Oil, Gasoline.

(3) - Goods for General Trade - Meats, Fats, Cereals, Clothing, Shoes, Tobacco and Live Stock.

Out of total imports in 1914 of a value of nearly $9,000,000 half originated in Belgium, $1,250,000 in South Africa, over $1,000,000 in England, about $600,000 each in United States and Germany and not quite $200,000 in France. Recently imports of coke from Rhodesia and South Africa for use in the smelters of Katanga have vastly increased, - from 18362 tons in 1913 to 91,178 tons in 1916. During the war nearly all the foreign trade of the Congo has been handled through the United Kingdom - many of the Belgian commercial firms having their offices in London at the time.

EXPORTS---The products exported from the Belgian Congo are mostly of vegetable origin, however, Katanga copper is being exported in steadily growing quantities.

Palm Kernels, Palm Oil, Copal, Rubber, Cocoa, Ivory, Diamonds, Gold and Copper form the chief items in the export trades.

The output of all of these products except rubber and ivory has been growing, but the increase in the exports of copper has been most striking. Rubber production by the primitive means still mainly in vogue in the Congo has felt the competition of modern production on the large plantations in the East Indies. The Congo holds vast possibilities for similar plantation development.

Export figures for the last five years available follow:-

	Palm Kernels	Palm Oil	Copal	Rubber	Cocoa
1913	7,205 tons	1,974 tons	4,697 tons	3,624 tons	914 tons
1914	8,052 "	2,498 "	6,993 "	2,249 "	482 "
1915	11,024 "	3,408 "	4,265 "	2,179 "	620 "
1916	22,391 "	3,852 "	8,676 "	3,017 "	770 "
1917	54,988 "	5,393 "	7,402 "		783 "

	Diamonds	Gold	Copper	Ivory
1913	15,000 Carats	1 1/2 tons	5,412 tons	276 tons
1914	39,000 "	1 "	10,343 "	295 "
1915	54,000 "	4 "	14,274 "	214 "
1916	80,000 "	3 "	21,892 "	351 "
1917	182,000 "	3 1/2 "	27,600 "	180 "

CROPS---Most of the vegetable products of the Congo thus far have been of natural growth, and the totals are but a fraction of those possible when a proper system of cultivation is established. Gum Copal for use in the manufacture of varnish is one of the chief agricultural products. Exports of this material are increasing rapidly as shown by the table above. Plantations of oil palms have been started in a number of places, also rubber plantations--and the results show clearly the vast possibilities of increasing the output of cultivation.

(National City Company)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE AFRICAN WORLD for August 16th gives a report of the meeting of shareholders of the National Bank of South Africa, at which the Hon. Hugh Crawford presided. In his address at this meeting the Chairman made the following interesting statements concerning conditions in South Africa:-

GOLD PRODUCTION. Production in the Union in 1918 was valued at 35,758,316 pounds against 38,307,675 in 1917, a falling away of some two and a half million pounds.

OTHER MATERIALS. The diamond output during 1918, at 2,537,360 carats, valued at 7,114,862 pounds was lower than in the previous year, when 2,902,416 carats to a value of 7,713,810 were produced.

The output of tin for 1918 was less in tons, but greater in value, than in 1917, the values being 470,238 and 575,615 pounds respectively.

The output of copper in 1918 was only 6,823 tons valued at 358,627 pounds, as against 20,174 tons valued at 1,106,085 pounds in 1917.

COAL PRODUCTION. In 1918 the Union's output was 10,658,644 tons, valued at 3,483,493 pounds compared with 10,382,623 tons, valued at 3,255,659 pounds the year before.

WOOL EXPORT. During 1918 wool to a value of 9,689,630 pounds weighing 115,634,498 lbs., was exported, the 1917 figures being 117,657,142 lbs., valued at 8,782,280 pounds.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. In the Union there are estimated to be established well upwards of 5,000 factories, representing capital to the extent of some 51,000,000 pounds. These factories are computed to absorb raw materials produced in the country to a value of 14,000,000 pounds annually, and to produce manufactured articles to a value of, say, 40,000,000 pounds annually, of which goods representing a value of about 2,000,000 pounds are exported. In this connection it is interesting to observe that in 1918 the exports of the Union were valued at 32,949,237 pounds, exclusive of native gold, which was produced to a value of nearly 36,000,000 pounds. Imports were valued at 49,487,168 pounds which shows an increase of some 11,000,000 pounds over the 1917 figures.

GERMANY'S NEED OF FOODSTUFFS AND RAW MATERIALS FROM ABROAD.

The following is a summarized list of some of the food and raw materials required to be bought abroad submitted by Germany to the Committee on Minutes of Reparation Commission.

Foodstuffs for the next four months: Fat 60,000 tons; meat 160,000 tons; cereals (including rice and dried vegetables) 800,000 tons.

Fodder for the next 12 months: Corn 1,200,000 tons; bran 600,000 tons; meal cakes 900,000 tons; barley 850,000 tons.

Raw materials for the next 2 months; East India cotton, 20,000 bales; cotton 42,000 tons; Make cotton 20,000 bales; flax 6,000 tons; soft hemp 5,000 tons; jute 15,000 tons; washed wool 1,500 tons; goat skins 500,000 pieces. (American Mission, Paris) - U. S. Commerce Reports.

PACKERS' WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The leading packers paid a total of $61,351,905 for labor in 1918, compared with $18,489,037 in 1912, an increase in six years of $42,852,866, or 231.7 per cent. Sixteen packers in 1912 reported a total of 30,279 employees, while in 1918 the same companies reported 51,895 employees, an increase of 71.4 per cent., or 21,617 men. The average increase in the hourly wage rate between January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1919, was 132.9 per cent. The actual average wage per annum in 1912 was $603.60, while in 1918 it increased to $1,163.44. (Bradstreets)

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

MR. TOWNLEY, AND FARGO'S BANK BLOW-UP

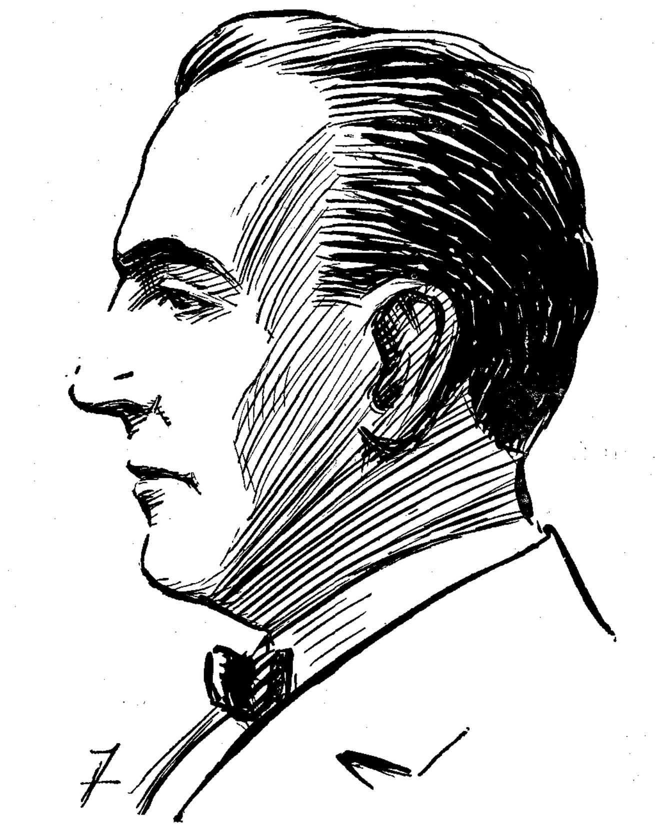
WHOEVER HEARD of people giving three cheers and throwing up their hats over a bank failure? Yet that's what we are told a lot of North Dakota folks did the other day when the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo blew up, with a shortage of over a million dollars. There are two reasons for the jubilation, we are informed by Edwin C. Hill in the New York "Sun." One is that the depositors won't lose a cent, something rare in connection with bank failures. Of course, the deficit has to be made up, but under the laws of North Dakota the State has to make good in such cases. So it will only increase the state debt and add a little to the taxes. But who worries about a few dollars more in taxes these days? It seems, however, that the main reason many people of North Dakota not only refrain from weeping and gnashing their teeth, but are positively joyful, is that they regard this bank failure as the beginning of the end of the Socialistic scheme for the government of North Dakota, which was conceived in the brain of one Arthur C. Townley and under his direction spread all over the State in connection with the organization of his Non-Partisan League. One gathers that the Townley scheme, which is said to be "the most pretentious Socialistic program that ever afflicted a whole section of the United States," is not working out as its originator said it would.

The Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo is referred to as the "financial cornerstone" and the "clearing house" of the Non-Partisan League. It is also called the "Townley bank," inasmuch as Townley is said to have controlled it by virtue of his absolute control of the League. On the other hand, according to a recent issue of "The Non-Partisan Leader" (St. Paul), the organ of the League, that organization has now established its own bank, known as the Bank of North Dakota. We are told that it was begun six months ago, received its first deposits July 28, and is already flourishing. Coming back however, to Mr. Hill's account of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo we read as follows regarding the relation of that institution to the League:

> "Every Townley dream drew sight drafts on the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo. Every Townley dreamer who needed ready cash seemed to have the right to take what he needed and leave behind merely a personal promise to pay some time in the future. If Townley's chain of farmers' stores needed quick cash somebody went to the bank and was obliged. If Townley's propaganda organizations wanted more money with which to flood the Northwest with Socialistic doctrine somebody drew a check on the Scandinavian-American. If Townley's string of country newspapers got hard up somebody was at the Fargo bank by the time the cashier had the safe open. When the roof ascended to the blue sky of North Dakota on the second day of October the amazed bank examiners of the State discovered that the liabilities amounted to $1,606,847.43."

The Fargo bank failure has been the subject of much newspaper comment, some of which leads one to the reflection that there is a side to the story not touched upon by Mr. Hill. Thus, we are admonished by "The State Journal" (Lincoln, Neb.):

> "As with most matters in controversy in North Dakota, a suspension of judgment is called for in connection with the closing at Fargo of what is known as the Non-partisan League bank. This was a state bank. A majority of the banking board which ordered the bank closed is hostile to the Non-Partisan League. Governor Frazier and the League spokesmen say the action is politics purely. Their opponents say the bank is rotten. Who knows? Partisan bitterness has reached such a pitch in North Dakota that it is incautious to take at par the views of either side."



THE DESPAIR OF PHOTOGRAPHERS---AND OTHERS

This drawing of Arthur C. Townley was made from a small snapshot, secured with great difficulty, and since burned. "He never permitted a photograph to be taken of him," reports the Newspaper Enterprise Association, which supplied the above drawing. "Even his Non-Partisan League newspapers have never succeeded in getting a picture of him."

And the "Fargo Courier-News," which is a Non-Partisan daily, sheds this light on the situation from a League standpoint:

> "No one for a moment would assert that all transactions of the farmer's banks are such that one can take unmitigated pride in them. There were doubtless many things in the conduct of the business of the Scandinavian--American bank that should have been ordered otherwise. The thing that has angered the farmers in this present fight is not that they object to any legitimate measures taken to make their banks observe all banking rules and laws. They want that done. It must be done, for the protection of their money.
>
> "What the farmers object to is the fact that the Scandinavian-American bank was not treated fairly. It was singled out for unjust attack, simply because it was a farmer bank, and because Langer and his crew believed that, if they could wreck it, they could wreck the Non-Partisan League."

Referring once more to Mr. Hill's story in the New York

(Continued on Page 47.)

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

Made in Eight Colors

"Listen, Tommy! Here's where we stop spending money. No new furniture for us this year. I'll give the shabby pieces a coat or two of Mahogany "61" Floor Varnish!"

"That's fine, Bess! And I'll lend a hand. We can use that money to pay up our Liberty Bonds!"

Making old things do for a while, by using "61" is a good way to save money. "61" is that heelproof, marproof and waterproof varnish that first became famous as a floor varnish. It is now used as a general all 'round varnish, wherever great durability is required.

"61" stains and varnishes in one operation, without showing laps, streaks or brush marks, as the color and varnish are most carefully and intimately combined. Eight beautiful, semi-transparent wood-stain colors to choose from.

"61" will give you not only a beautiful surface on your furniture, woodwork, floors and linoleum, but also lasting *service*. It produces a tough, elastic veneer that really *protects* your property as well as beautifies it — one characteristic that too many varnishes lack.

The tough, elastic surface of "61" *resists* wear; will not mar nor scratch white. The tramp and scuffle of the feet of growing children, their inevitable collisions with the furniture, the overhot soap-suds used by the conscientious scrublady — none of these will harm it. "61" is trouble proof.

Send for Color Card and Sample Panel finished with "61." Try the hammer test on the sample panel. You may dent the wood, but the varnish won't crack.

If you are building or decorating, engage a good painter. He knows Pratt & Lambert Varnishes, and will be glad to use them.

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes are used by painters, specified by architects and sold by paint and hardware dealers everywhere.

Our Guarantee: If any Pratt & Lambert Varnish fails to give satisfaction, you may have your money back.

"61" COLORS
Light Oak
Dark Oak
Mahogany
Walnut
Forest Green
Cherry
Natural
Dull Finish
Ground Color

Vitralite
THE LONG-LIFE WHITE ENAMEL

Vitralite, *the Long-Life White Enamel*, is as white as snow and smooth as cream. Then too, it is economical as paint, because it covers so well, spreads so far and lasts so long.

Test It With a Hammer

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 55 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
In Canada address 45 Courtwright Street, Bridgeburg, Ontario.

You May Dent the Wood but the Varnish Wont Crack

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

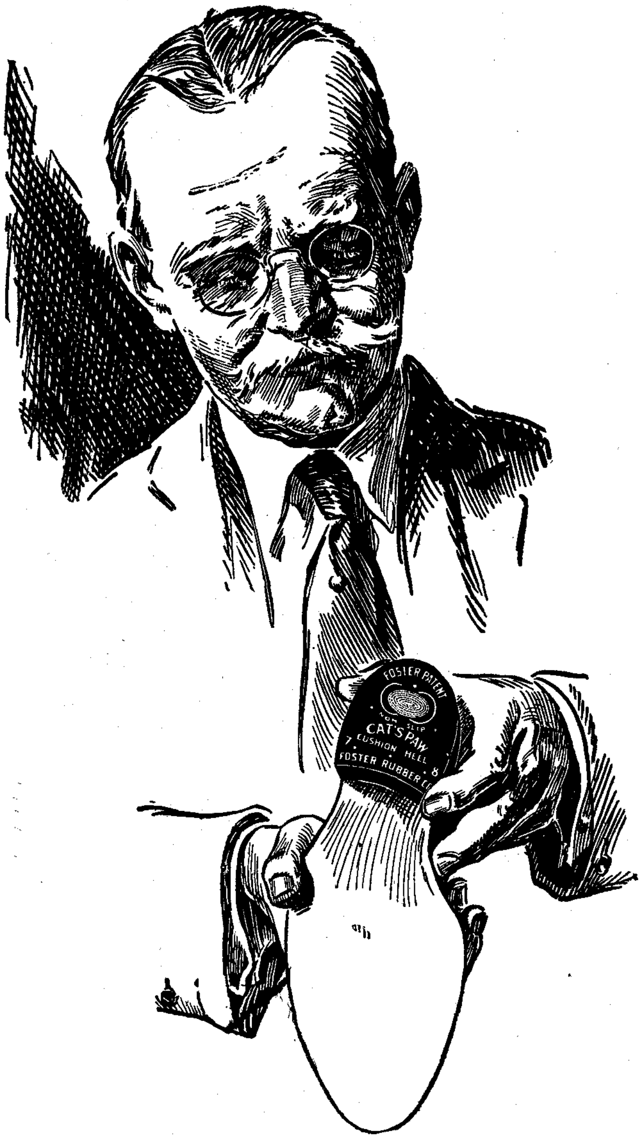
"I Insisted that the Repair Man Put Cat's Paws on My Shoes"

Rubber Heels are not *all* alike.

I've found the heel that gives me *more Rubber Heel Service* than any other.

There is no other heel "just as good."

So I insist upon



CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Because the Foster Friction Plug prevents slipping and makes them wear longer.

There are no holes to track mud and dirt or nails to scratch the floor.

And they cost no more than other kinds.

It will pay you in Comfort, Safety and Long Wear to—

Insist upon Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels.

Black, white or tan. For men, women and children. All dealers

Foster Rubber Company, 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping

"Sun," we are there told that for some time before the Fargo bank blew up there had been signs that Townley and his Non-Partisan League were losing their grip. The main reason appears to have been that the farmers were not realizing upon the promises that had been made. As Mr. Hill pictures the situation:

> "They had paid into the treasury of the League more than $2,500,000 solely for the right to call themselves members. When they asked, as sometimes they did, for information as to where this cash was going, they were told to mind their own business. When they wanted to know just how they were benefiting from the big chain of stores established by Townley all over the State, to the establishment of which every member paid $100 and which 'took in' at least $1,000,000 in cash, they were soothed by more promises, more hopes.
>
> "But this was getting a bit threadbare and all over the State demands were arising for a better accounting. And when the Non-Partisan League began to dicker frankly with the leaders of the I. W. W. there was disgust and disappointment manifested by the real American elements of the League."

In everything that has been written and said about the Non-Partisan League the name of A. C. Townley occurs so often that one has no difficulty in believing Mr. Hill's statement that "The National Non-Partisan League is so much Arthur Clarence Townley and Townley is so much the League that any discussion of the latter should be built upon a story of the former." It appears further, however, that while he has been much in the papers in connection with the League, biographical information relating to Mr. Townley is not particularly plentiful. He is said to be 38 years old and registered five years ago in North Dakota as a Socialist. "Men cut in North Dakota who know him well told me that he is a dreamer," says Mr. Hill. He is further said to be a man with a burning ambition to do things on a huge scale. His only trouble seems to be that he is inclined to "build grandly upon foundations of shifting sand." Some illustrations of this tendency are given:

> "In 1911 he interested men of means in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth in a project to break and plant thirteen sections of virgin land near Cheyenne Wells, Wyoming. The capitalists furnished all the cash, machinery, seed and equipment of every sort that the big job called for, and Townley received full authority to carry out the project according to his own ideas.
>
> "With every facility at his command for winning a fortune by employing the known and proved methods of wheat growing, he evolved a scheme to beat the experience of every farmer in the Northwest. In planting the seed he closed every other hole in the drills and planted the grain in rows twelve inches apart instead of in the usual manner of rows six inches apart. He put this scheme into effect upon twelve sections of the land. Upon the thirteenth section he planted in the approved way, the rows being six inches apart.
>
> "When the wheat began to grow, so did the weeds, and the weeds had so much room in Townley's twelve inch rows that they choked the wheat to death all over the twelve sections, and the crop was not worth harvesting. On the one section that had been seeded in the approved manner the backers of the project harvested twelve bushels to the acre, a yield sufficient to have assured a fine profit upon the entire acreage if Townley hadn't tried to beat the game. The backers are said to have dropped $70,000 in this venture.
>
> "His next big dream came to public attention when he tried to become the flax king of America. He started to grow flax near Beach, N. D., on a scale almost as pretentious as he had tried to grow wheat at Cheyenne Wells. The result in a very short time was that he accumulated a list of mortgages and judgments representing a loss of more than $400,000, $406,093.54, as set forth by the Grand Forks, (N. D.) "Herald" on May 21, 1916. When the dreamer went into bankruptcy at Bismarck, N.D., in October, 1916, he confessed that his assets and those of his brother totalled $431.50, with liabilities of $79,000 approximately.
>
> "It was charged at the time that Townley had gained the confidence of many business man, and had involved them in extravagant enterprises, which failed to produce the profits so glowingly predicted. In this very bankruptcy hearing Townley's attorneys, William Lemke, who is one of the heads of the Non-Partisan League, and former Congressman James Manahan of Minnesota, made such strenuous objections to efforts to open up the books of the Non-Partisan League (by then a thriving concern) and to reveal where the League's money came from and how it was spent that the attorney for the Townley creditors cried out in court, 'I expected you to cry politics whenever I touched upon a vital point.'
>
> "Following this bankruptcy hearing, which was only two years ago and in which Townley listed his personal assets as $50 worth of wearing apparel, a watch valued at $20, a gun held at $10 and cash in bank at $393.50, a newspaper of North Dakota, which had not been gobbled up by the League printed this diverting comment:
>
> "'Had Townley made good in his flax adventure he would have become a wealthy scion of his much hated Big Biz. It is certain he would not have undertaken the organization of the Non-Partisan League. Hughes would have carried North Dakota in the last election. The State would have elected a Republican Governor. Baer would not have gone to Congress. There would have been no producers' and consumers' convention in St. Paul and perhaps La Follette would not have been brought on the carpet on the disloyalty charge. And who can say but that it would all have been for the better.'"

Mr. Hill then tells the amazing story of how Mr. Townley, just after the failure of his private enterprises, hypnotized the farmers of North Dakota with his Non-Partisan League scheme, under which they were led to believe everybody would get "rich and happy." It appears, however, that in all probability Mr. Townley could not have carried out his plans to the extent that he did had it not been for certain extraordinary conditions, chief among which was the discontent of the wheat-growers of the State, who felt they were not getting a square deal from elevators, flour mills and commission merchants. Says Mr. Hill:

> "There is no doubt that they had just cause for anger. Dr. Edward F. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural College, an expert farmer himself and thoroughly familiar with elevator and marketing practices, made the downright charge:
>
> "'Fifty-five million of dollars are lost to the farmers of North Dakota every year through unfair grading rules for grain.
>
> "Dr. Ladd made this statement before an audience of 3,000 farmers, who received the remark in sober silence. They made up their minds to act. The only effective means of acting they knew of was to get control of the State Legislature and to elect their own Governor, so that laws to protect them could be put upon the statute books. One of the practices most complained of was the custom of elevators to weigh grain in the top of an elevator rather than upon the track. As the grain dropped down through a hopper scale it passed a spout in front of which was a suction fan intended to remove the dust before it was weighed. The result actually was that the fan not only removed the dust, but a good many thousand bushels of grain as well. The records of the Minnesota State Railroad Commission show that one elevator shipped out 51,000 more bushels of grain than it took in. With wheat then at $1 a bushel it can be seen that $50,000 a year was diverted from the farmers' pocket by every elevator that used this weighing system.
>
> "Another cause of severe complaint was the system of grading wheat. The charge was made and believed that the elevators, mills and commission men systematically undergraded grain, thereby depriving growers of large amounts of money, since farmers were often paid a No. 3 price for wheat which was sold by the elevators for a No. 1 price.
>
> "The whole State was fuming when Townley came along and injected himself into the tense situation. To understand how deeply the farmers were aroused it is necessary to remember that wheat is the great product of North Dakota. Upon wheat its comfort is based absolutely. The awakening to the truth that their only source of prosperity had been tampered with by the big interests maddened thousands of men out of the possibility of reasonable action.
>
> "Along came Townley riding in a flivver. Without Ford cars, hundreds of Ford cars, it is unlikely that the organization of the Non-Partisan League could have been achieved so swiftly and so compactly. Townley started with one, to buy which he had to borrow the cash. Subsequently he and his agents employed fleets and squadrons of Fords. They cruised the State, criss-crossed it and covered it up and down and across the middle. The job couldn't have been accomplished by wagon or by horseback. It would have taken too long. Only by means of the flying squadrons of handy tin lizzies at the disposal of Townley and the almost equally energetic men he enlisted in his scheme was it possible to visit personally virtually every aggrieved farmer in the State. Moreover, thousands of the farmers owned Fords themselves, and that fact made it easy for them to attend the rallies organized by Townley. He organized rural gatherings, picnics and barbecues in all parts of the State to which the farmers went in droves, taking their wives and

(Continued on Page 50.)

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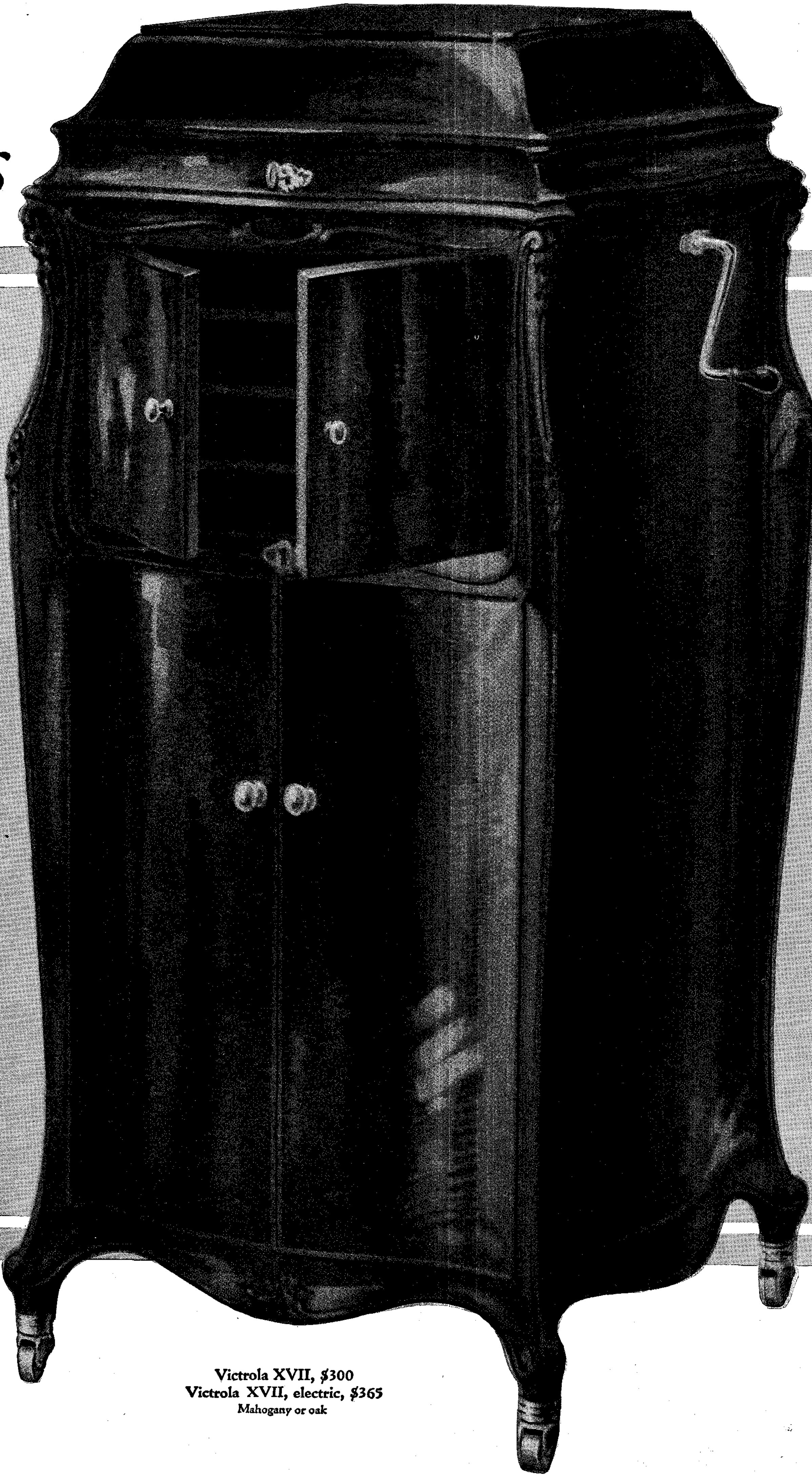

Victrola XVII, $300
Victrola XVII, electric, $365
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A

children and getting all the fun a picnic offers while attending simultaneously to the serious business of political organization -- for that was exactly what was going on. A new political party was being built up, one of the solidest little parties that ever made its bow on the American continent."

Townley, we are told, promised everything the farmers wanted. This was first of all justice, honest elevators and a square deal in buying and weighing grain. But Townley induced them to go farther than this. In effect, he seems to have suggested that while they were about it, they ought to make themselves independent of "Big Business" for all time. The only way to do that was to get control of the legislature and dictate just the laws they thought necessary to bring about the desired result. That is what happened. The Non-partisan League gained legislative control and elected their candidate for Governor. We read further:

"It was a remarkable situation, that which enabled 50,000 farmers to ally in anger for the overthrow of representatives and even policies that had been popular for years. As a whole, these North Dakota farmers are fine people, men of sterling honesty, vigorous in their dislike for men that work in the dark, hating cunning practices, suspicious of cloaked and mysterious designs. They are good Americans, though many of them were slow to comprehend what the war was about. Perhaps no State in the Union can offer a more worthy body of plain American folk. Yet they were literally hypnotized by Townley. The only explanation for their sheeplike attitude is the rage that colored their reasoning whenever they thought of the tricks that had been played on them in the weighing and grading of the only valuable thing they had to sell--their wheat.

"They were in this condition of mind when the time came for the new State government to organize and for the Legislature to meet. Townley had prepared to handle this organization. He went to Bismarck, the capital, a week before the date for the opening of the Legislature,and established headquarters at the Hotel McKenzie.Surrounded by his trusted lieutenants, almost every man of them a Socialist and scarcely one of them a farmer, he gathered in the farmer legislators as they got to town, drew them to his rooms and induced them to sign a 'compact,' a document which pledged them to support measures that Townley intended to put before the Legislature.Eighty-one members of the House signed this compact and eighteen members of the Senate,a minority, affixed their signatures. All bills that originated in the House and all that were sent to the House from the Senate were sent to the secret council, to which no one was admitted excepting signers of the compact,and bills that were approved in the secret council thereafter had the backing of the pledged members of the league legislators.

"There is no space here to set forth the astonishing bills that were shoved through the secret council. Mention of one will suffice. This was the famous House Bill 44. It was nothing less than a bill to abolish the Constitution of the State by legislative enactment and to substitute a Socialist charter, a Socialist charter of the most radical nature. It was proposed to raise the debt limit from $200,000 to the sky. That was the only limit. It was proposed to lend school funds on bonds of the State,and at the same time the State was to be committed to numerous Socialistic enterprises which would have made, and eventually did make in some cases, investments very precarious. It abolished certain safeguarding provisions of the Constitution and it eliminated patriotic principles. The House passed this bill with a whoop, but the Senate fortunately stood fast."

As soon as the Non-Partisan League had gained sufficient control, it appears that Mr. Townley went about carrying out various of his pet schemes. Among these a conspicuous example is the "cooperative stores" idea. Every member of the Non-Partisan league paid $100 for membership in the store scheme. He didn't get anything for this money except the privilege of buying at the cooperative store and the promise of goods at cost, plus freight and ten per cent. profit. It is said that probably $1,500,000 was taken in from farmers who subscribed to this scheme. We are led to believe that one of the questions eventually asked by the Townley followers was as to what became of these subscription fees. Mr. Hill answers:

"Half of the $100 went to the company, $40 went to the establishment of a store in the chain, $5 went to the 'organizer' and the other $5 was spent for 'organization expenses' whatever they may have been. It was a huge success in promotion, benefiting everybody, it appeared, but the farmers. Men who went out in the busy little Fords to get subscriptions filled their pockets.

"'They sure come in bunches,' laughed one organizer. 'I got twenty-seven subscribers in one day. Nearly all the workers are cleaning up $200 to $300 a month.'

"One organizer took in $1,557 in seven weeks. Others made from $50 to $90 a day."

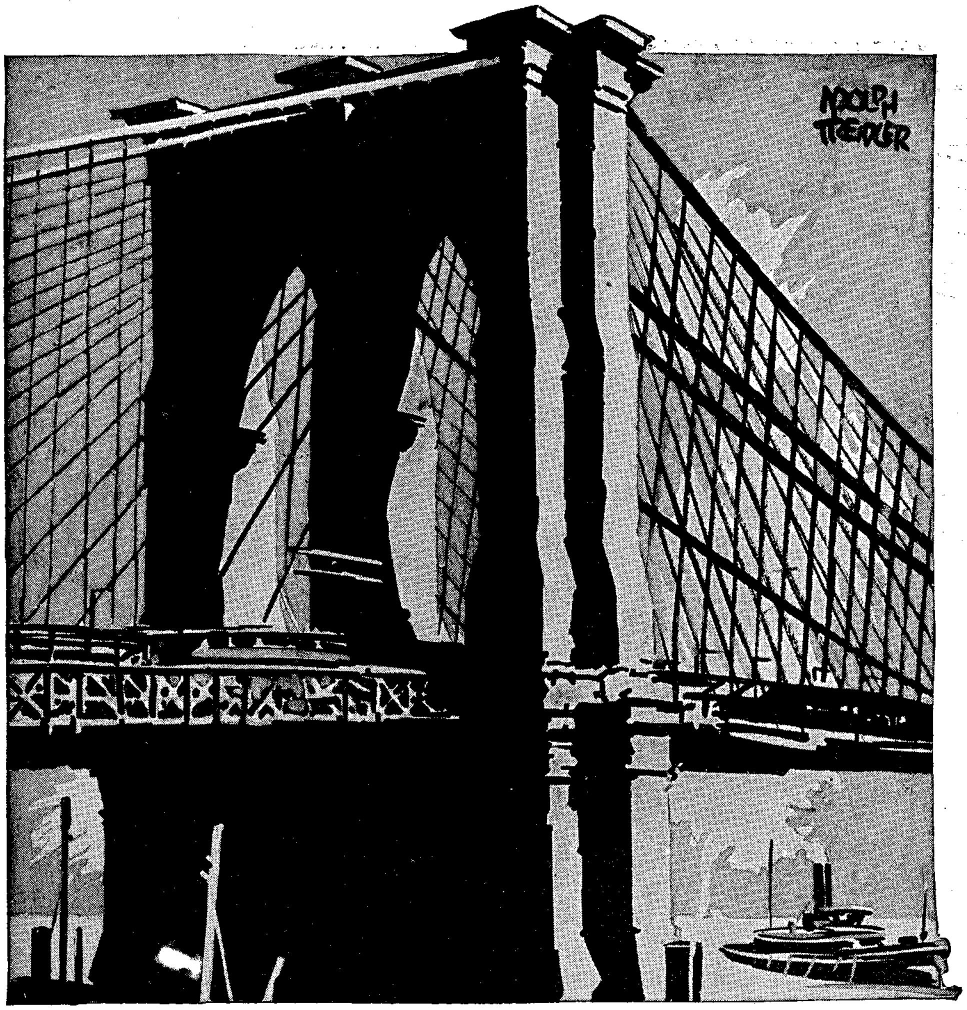
The entrance of the United States into the war, we are told, served to check Townley domination somewhat in North Dakota. Many schemes had to be abandoned on account of war necessities. Townley's attitude to the war, as well as the Non-Partisan League's growing friendliness with the I.W.W. caused the farmers to realize that the organization was getting on dangerous ground. Townley contended from the beginning that it was a "rich man's war." He is credited with having said in a speech at Sioux Falls:

"I am for conscription in this war against autocracy. But let us not forget that we have an autocracy in this country that is ten times worse than any autocracy in Germany. I am for conscription of men to fight this war, but this is a war brought on by the rich for their own enrichment, and I am also for conscription of the money to pay for this war. I am for conscription, but I want this country first to conscript some of the rich fellows to send into this war first, because the big bellied rich fellows will stop more bullets than the ordinary soldier."

THE WATCHFUL WAITING OF YOUNG MR HOHENZOLLERN

Friederich Wilhelm Hohenzollern, whose present address is Niew Oosterland, Isle of Wieringen, Holland, is no longer Crown Prince and heir apparent to the imperial throne of Germany,but he is still fine newspaper "copy." Sometimes a correspondent wanders out to the place where he lives and talks things over with him. Not infrequently, however, if one may judge by the conflicting stories that appear from time to time, the writer doesn't take that much trouble to verify his statements, but works "inspirationally," to borrow a favorite term of certain seers. Thus within recent months, we have been regaled with tales of Friederich W.'s going into the pottery business; of his pulling certain stunts at Wieringen, entirely unbecoming a gentleman and an ex-Crown Prince, thereby greatly shocking the good people of that placid island; of his escape from exile to lead a monarchist movement in Germany. But none of these things are so, according to T. Walter Williams, who informs us in an article in the New York "Times" Magazine that he has recently visited Wieringen and had a talk with young Hohenzollern. We learn that the latter still lives in the little house assigned him by the Dutch government and whiles away the time smoking cigarettes, riding a motorcycle, sketching on the beach and wondering when the signing of the Peace Treaty will be finished, at which time, so he confided to Mr. Williams, he will return to Germany to look after his estates. According to the correspondent:

"When I met him the ex-crown Prince was standing with his motor cycle at the tiny pier of the valley of Houkes, where the motor post boat lands passengers, mails and freight three times daily from Ewijcksluis, on the mainland of North Holland, a place which is reached by train and steam tram from Amsterdam, via Zaandam. He was waiting to meet a friend who he said was a Major in the army and had been on his father's staff during the war. The Dutch Government permits the exile of Wieringen to have some of his men friends stop a few days with him occasionally. If I had not known him by sight I should easily have identified him, as the Dutch fisherman who were leaning against the wooden railings of the pier waved their long pipes toward him lazily and ejaculated, with a grin on their expansive features, 'de Prince. The islanders address him as 'Zijne Hoogheid,' (Your Highness,) and not as Mynheer



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Hohenzollern, as has been reported.

"At the moment he was surrounded by forty or more happy, ruddy-cheeked, sturdy Dutch boys and girls, wearing their quaint flat cloth or lace caps and big white painted wooden shoes. All were much interested in his motor cycle and his big brown leather jacket and military cap with huge goggles. 'I am fond of children, the ex-Crown Prince said to me, as he patted a blue-eyed, fair-haired little girl on the head, 'and I think they like me, too. The people on this island are all very kind, he continued,'and I have my liberty to ride anywhere I please, which is much preferable to being shut up in a castle like my father is at Amerongen. I have only left the island once since my arrival last November, and that was to meet my mother at Amersfort. That meeting was, of course, arranged for by the Dutch officials at The Hague, and an automobile was sent to meet me at Ewijcksluis when I landed from the post boat in the morning. Apparently the newspaper correspondents were not aware of the arrangement, because they sent out frantic reports that I had escaped from the Island of Wieringen and was on my way to head the military party in Germany with the object of seizing the the throne.

"' It was a good joke and caused quite a lot of fun at The Hague among the diplomats at the various Embassies and Legations until they discovered that I was back again in my house at Oosterland.'"

The contrast between the former mode of life of the ex-Crown Prince and the way he lives now, is emphasized in the description of his house at Wieringen. Mr. Williams says it is very small, containing only four rooms. It is further described:

"There is a dining room and a parlor on the ground floor and two bedrooms above. One bedroom, when I was there, was occupied by the ex-Crown Prince and the other one by the two German officers who are keeping him company on the little island in the Zuyder Zee. The rooms are plainly furnished in Dutch Oak and the walls have been decorated with sketches drawn by the ex-royal tenant. There is no bathroom in the house, and the kitchen where the German chef presides, assisted by Dutch servants, is situated in a small wooden house built in the front garden.

"The house itself was rented from the pastor of the village church for the use of the exile, and some plate and linen and glassware was added to the slender stock which was sufficient for the needs of the dominie. The German valets and the major domo, a tall resolute man who was a Sergeant Major in the Prussian Guards and speaks as if he was in the regiment still, also have a room in the little square, brown painted outhouse."

Mr. Williams describes Wieringen as a place where the farmers "are so prosperous that they go to their fields in automobiles and their hired men travel comfortably on bicycles." He says further than when he went there it was a "mass of roses, poppies, lilies and tulips, with fields of waving, wheat, rye, barley and oats. Thrushes, linnets, blackbirds and skylarks were singing in the woods and fields." This pleasing picture is in violent contrast with the ex-Crown Prince's account of the winter. He said:

"The Winter months from November to May are simply too awful for words. The cold nearly killed me and I have still to keep fires in my rooms on account of the north wind,which blows cold at night. Then the fogs, the rain, and the snow, with the ice jammed up on the strip of the Zuyder Zee, which cuts off Wieringen from the mainland, make conditions so wretched that I thought I should die. It was literally impossible to keep warm. The nights, too, were long and I missed the society of cultured people. I am fond, too, of the opera and good music and scientific lectures on interesting subjects -- all lacking in Wieringen."

The former Crown Prince did not seem reluctant to discuss not only his plans for the future but also the matter of the proposed trial of some of the members of the Hohenzollern family for being responsible for the war. For himself he apparently had no fear that he would not be permitted to return to Germany, and in regard to his father he stated that the latter would remain in Holland for some years. Further, according to the interviewer:

"It is absurd," the former junior German war lord continued, "for the Allies to accuse my father of being responsible for starting the war and of bringing him to trial for the things that have happened during the period it lasted, from August, 1914. He would never submit to such an indignity, I am certain, and would sooner kill himself first. One has always one's honor, you know."

"HARD TIMES" HELPED HIM TO LIVE 131 YEARS

THE LATE METHUSELAH has received a deal of mention during the last several thousand years on account of the excessively long period that elapsed before he was finally "gathered to his fathers." Considering the rate of speed at which life is lived today, however, the patriarch didn't have so much on John Shell of Greasy Creek, near Hyden, Leslie County, Kentucky, who, we are told, has just celebrated his one hundred thirty-first birthday. At this writing Shell enjoys the distinction of being the oldest human being in the world. It must be understood, however, that all the outlying districts have not as yet been heard from. All the records thus far found indicate that the veteran Kentuckian's claim to having lived a century and a third is true. He remembers having heard of the death of George Washington, and while he does not exactly claim to have been a boon companion of Daniel Boone, he says he saw the latter. When the Mexican War broke out he tried to enlist, but avers that he was rejected because he was "too old." One "Uncle Henry" Chappell, a neighbor of Shell, who is over seventy years of age and known as one of the most reliable citizens in the community, states that as far back as he can remember, Shell was an old man. Chappell further says he has seen a tax receipt showing the payment of an assessment by Shell in 1809, indicating that he must at that time have been over twenty-one to have been liable for taxes. The old gentleman told newspaper men at Lexington where he came to attend a recent fair that he hardly expected to see another birthday. "I am getting old now," he explained. Another indication of the old mountaineer's fear that his demise may take place soon is the fact that he sent for an insurance agent when he was in Lexington. "You never can tell what'll happen, sonny," he told the agent, "and I want to prepare for the worst." The agent found that only the first 105 years of a man's life were covered by his company's policy, and the officials are now said to be pondering on the problem of what to do with Shell's application. A brief sketch of the old man's life is contained in a recent issue of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," from which we quote as follows:

"He was born in 1788 and first married at the age of 19, and lived with his first wife more than 90 years. He lived 75 years in one house. He is the father of 29 children, the oldest now living being more than 90 years old. He has several great-great-great-grandchildren. He has nine children living, and there is no definite record of his grandchildren, great-grandchildren and other descendants, altho the total, it is said will reach nearly two hundred.

"Six years ago he married again at the age of 125. By his second wife he has one child, a boy, now five years old. He was 73 years old when the Civil War began. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., 12 years after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was full grown when the War of 1812 began. He has seen the United States develop from a small nation to a world power.

"He bears his age well. His mind is clear and his eyesight is far better than that of many men still in their youth."

And the New York "Tribune" furnishes the following additional facts:

"He came to Kentucky when this section was a wilderness, following the hunting trails blazed only a few years previously by Daniel Boone, and Shell himself was a noted hunter and pioneer.

"About forty years ago, it is claimed, his first two

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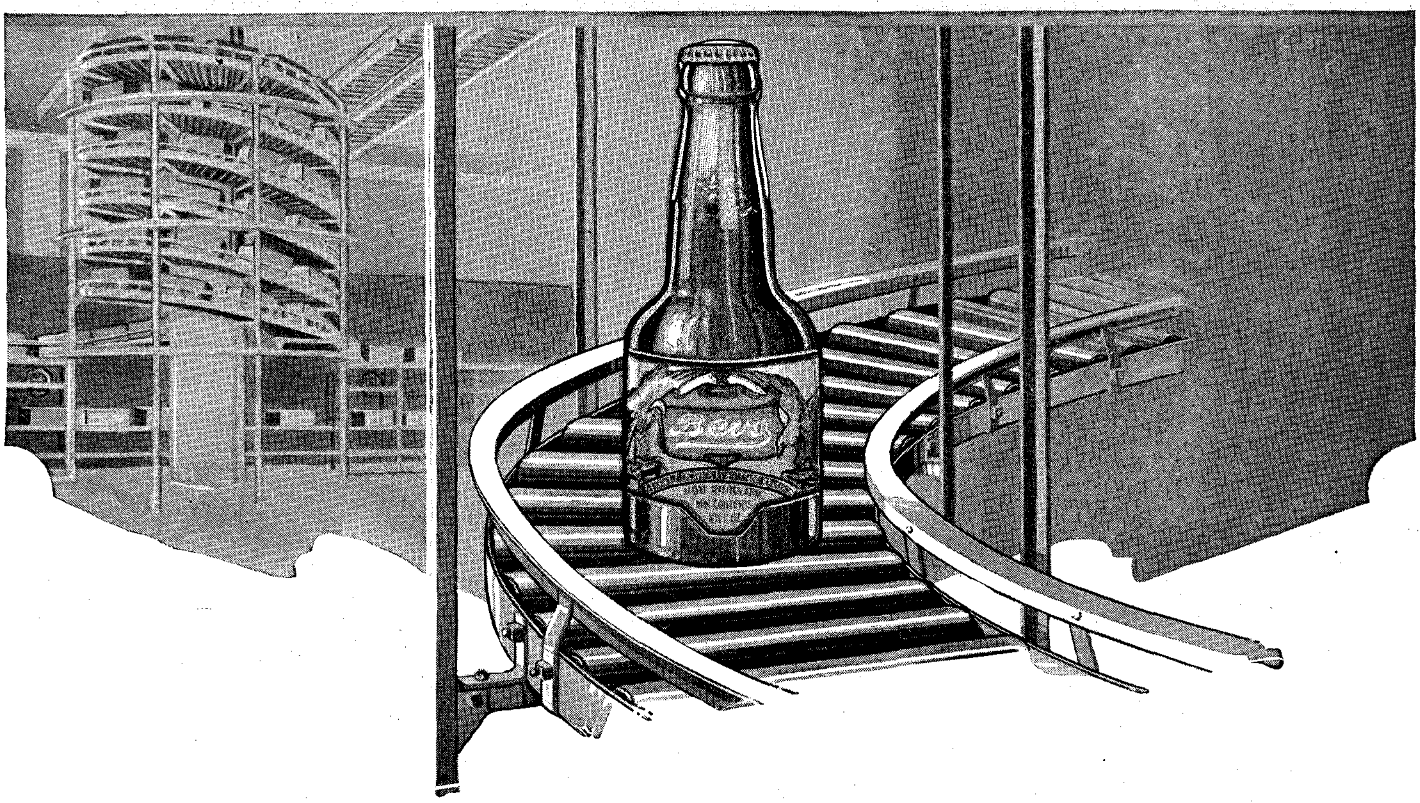

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THE Lamson Conveying System in the Anheuser-Busch Bevo plant is an instance of the way Lamson eliminates hand-carrying and trucking throughout a factory. It is a complete system, from the platform where the cases of empties come in to the storage floors or freight cars, as the illustrations indicate in part.

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Today there is a more potent reason, and one that affects all industries. The acute shortage of labor, especially truckers and porters, that exists in this country now, makes a conveyor system an absolute necessity to the continuance of business. Lamson Systems put in during the past year, in the face of unheard-of prices and wages, have slashed and even divided production costs.

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sets of teeth had come and gone and then a third set made its appearance. After a few years these teeth all decayed, but in later years a fourth lot has made its appearance, and most of these are on duty now. Mr. Shell is described as of light, wiry build, in full possession of all his faculties, and when he has occasion to do so he mounts his horse and rides twenty miles into Hyden and back home the same day, without visible evidence of distress.

"Mr. Shell helped clear eastern Kentucky from Indians, there still having been a few nomadic bands when he arrived, and was probably the first white man to settle in Leslie County. He lives near the home he picked out over one hundred years ago."

On his recent visit to Lexington Mr. Shell made a little speech before the Board of Commerce. Afterwards the newspaper men interviewed him. The substance of his remarks is set out in the "Ledger" as follows:

"It must have been hard times that have kept me alive; I don't know of anything else it could have been," said Mr. Shell. "I have taken it tough and rough. I am an old hunter. I hunted the coon and the deer. I took the weather as it came. Many nights I have lain out. Sometimes the snow has covered me when I got up. There were no roads even in those days. We took things as they came. Hard times surely are what have made me live so long."

Those who gathered about the chair of the oldest man in the world asked him questions at pauses.

"My children? Why, the oldest is 90 and the youngest going on 5. Use tobacco? Yes, I took a chew once. My father said it would make a person drunk. My brother and I wanted to see which of us could stand it best. After we spit it out I went to the table and ate a piece of bread. He couldn't even go to the table. I never used it since.

"Do I drink? Yes, whenever I get it.

"One reason I have lived so long may be is because I have worked so hard. I have never shunned work and have never tried to save myself. I have had to work mighty hard. I have had a heap of good times and a heap of bad times. When I was 75 years old, I think, I was in my prime. I certainly was as good as I ever was. I lived with my first wife 80 or 90 years -- as near as I come to it.

"How many deer did I ever kill? I couldn't tell. I killed 42 one winter and summer. That's the only time I ever took account of it. And I killed them with a flint-lock rife.

"I had a shooting match two or three months ago. I beat all that were shooting against me. I can still kill squirrels. The first vote I cast for a President was for Polk."

Mr Shell received scores of presents for his birthday. He talked with force and distinctiveness, which greatly surprised his audience.

The story of John Shell appeared in many newspapers, and in some has been made the subject of editorial comment. Thus, a writer in the Newark "News" observes:

"Suppose John had been employed on a newspaper all his life, if newspapers in the modern sense had existed. He might have slipped off to St. Helena to interview Napoleon instead of this business of hanging around Amerongen to ask Count Bentinck if the Kaiser is really sawing wood. He might have been a guest at that ball at Brussels just before the battle of Waterloo. Going back farther still, he was old enough to fight in the War of 1812, or to cover part of the French Revolution. He might have attended George Washington's funeral and even listened to the Farewell Address.

"If he was a forward lad, John Shell may have distinct recollections of the time when John Jay came back from England with a treaty of peace which George Washington had sent him to negotiate. He should remember the time when Jay was burned in effigy up and down the land, when they used to say, 'Damn John Jay! Damn every one that won't damn John Jay! Damn every one that won't put lights in his windows and sit up all night damning John Jay!' Perhaps he recalls well that the Senate of the United States ratified the Jay treaty by exactly the necessary two-thirds vote.

"The hubbub of that time is explained in every American history. The debate went on till John Jay died in 1829. Even before he died the country began generally to recognize that he negotiated, everything considered, a good treaty. Posterity is sure of it.

"John Shell might be able to tell the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate about the weird passions aroused by the Jay treaty when he was a little boy. The committee is calling so many persons that it might send an invitation to Mr. Shell to come to Washington and discourse for its benefit on the Jay treaty. Possibly John can tell what utter nonsense men can sometimes indulge in on the subject of treaties.

"There is a story of a man who had been in the Johnstown flood, who, after he had been called to his fathers, was eternally telling of his experiences in that deluge. One quiet man eternally refused to be impressed. 'Who is that unappreciative fellow?' asked the gentleman from Johnstown. 'Why, that's Noah,' said another denizen of the Elysian Fields. Perhaps John Shell, who was here when the Jay treaty was up, may feel about certain present-day discussion as Noah felt about the Johnstown flood. However, let John be called before the Foreign Relations Committee to tell Mr. Lodge and his colleagues what he knows."

A PREACHER-MAYOR VS. THE "DRYS" AND "REDS"

THE SUGGESTION IN HOLY WRIT that he who puts his hand to the plow should not stop and look back, seems to have been chosen by Rev. Wallace Short, Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, as the guiding principle of his life. For instance, last spring when the I. W. W. concluded to hold a convention in Sioux City, it occured to Mayor Short to make a speech to the "wobblies," and he calmly announced his intention of so doing. It created a tremendous stir in his town, says E. B. Chapman in "The Dearborn Independent." The Mayor's enemies, of whom it appears there are several, felt that now they had something "on" His Honor. His friends begged him not to carry out his intention. But the man, who, as a boy in school, had once preferred an unmerciful beating to "taking back" something he had said, refused to reverse himself. So he addressed the meeting, saying, among other things, to the I. W. W. delegates:

"There are some men who would tempt you to believe the day is coming when men will take what they want by violence.

"I wish to deny with all earnestness that such an idea has the shadow of a chance of success in America.

"I am an average American with a little plot of ground six by nine rods, where vegetables and trees and flowers grow and birds sing and children laugh and play and where stands the house I call home. That little plot of ground is the visible product of 30 years of careful economy. It is sacred to me.

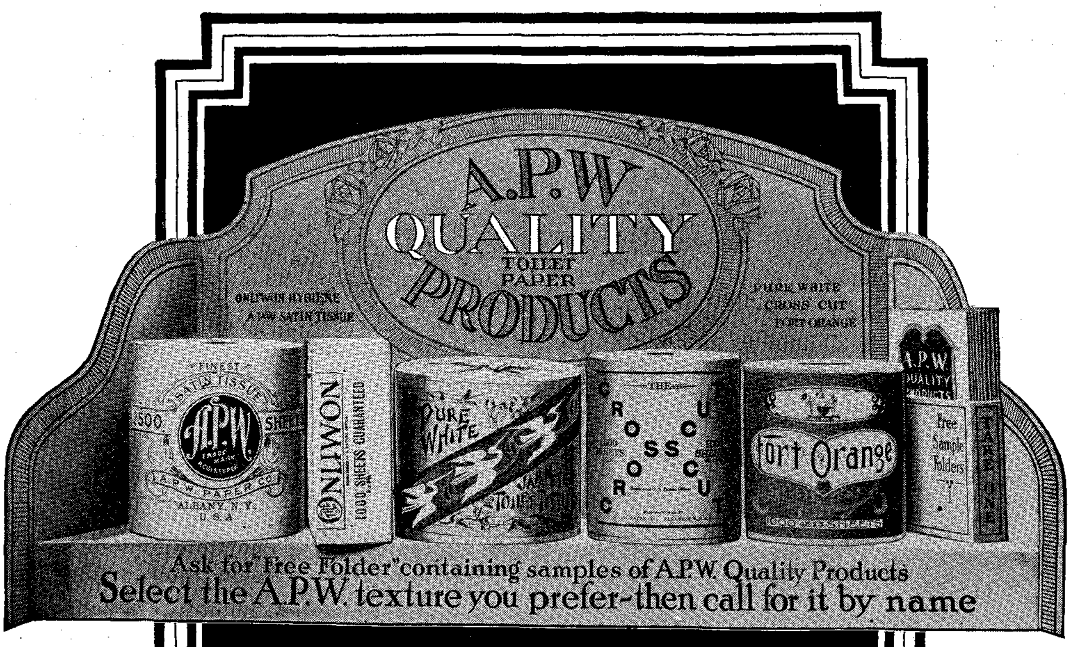
"The order and progress of American society is secure because our society is made up of tens of millions of average Americans who believe very much as I do."

After the meeting reports of disorder came from Sioux City. It was said the Mayor had been threatened with tar and feathers, and a campaign for his recall begun. Apparently the Mayor had most of the people with him, however, for he was not ousted, and last June he was reelected by a greater majority than the first time. In discussing the I. W. W. episode Mayor Short says, "I simply followed a lifetime habit of saying to people's faces what I believed they should hear, rather than standing at a distance and throwing stones at them." This was not the first time the preacher-mayor had employed tactics that got him in bad. The most shining example of his proclivity along this line was his attitude on prohibition, which caused him to sever his connection with the Congregational church and finally led to his entering politics. We read:

"As a minister, Short had long opposed prohibition as a method of handling the liquor problem.

"'As a boy I was brought up to the idea that the temperance question was a matter chiefly for the political and police powers -- I was a prohibitionist,' he says. 'Gradually through my college days I found myself changing to the conviction that temperance was a matter of moral and spiritual power to be inculcated through the homes, schools, churches and the Christian ministry.

"'Mind you,' and the mayor's jaws clicked together. 'I never disputed with those who believed prohibition was the proper way. They believed they were working for the best. I have no fight with the prohibitionist. But I cannot sup-


A.P.W QUALITY TOILET PAPER PRODUCTS
ONLIWON HYGIENE
A.P.W. SATIN TISSUE
PURE WHITE
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FORT ORANGE
A.P.W.
ONLIWON
PURE WHITE
CROSS CUT
Fort Orange
Free Sample Folders
Ask for Free Folder containing samples of A.P.W. Quality Products
Select the A.P.W. texture you prefer-then call for it by name

Five finishes to choose from

YOU guard your purse and the health of your whole family when you buy A. P. W. QUALITY PRODUCTS.

THIS counter display is shown by good dealers who are interested in helping you make the RIGHT CHOICE—

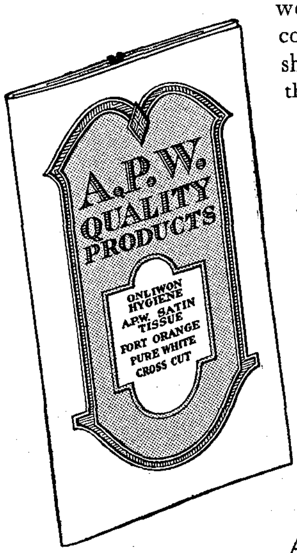
And You Get VALUE—

THE new—the safer—the economical and satisfactory way to buy Toilet Paper is, first of all, to KNOW just the kind of paper you want; second, to select a brand you know is high-grade, sanitary and economical, and third, to always order that brand *by name.*

So, in order that you may choose just the type of paper you prefer, we have furnished our dealers with a counter display like the above, that shows actual packages of all five of the—

A. P. W. QUALITY PRODUCTS

In the "Take One" pocket of the counter display you will find folders (like this illustration) that tell you about each paper. In each folder are samples of the papers themselves to select from before you buy.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FORT ORANGE
PURE WHITE
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The FOLDER to choose from

WHEN you have once made your choice—always buy that brand—calling for it BY NAME—then you will always get the same fine, firm, generous-size sheet—and full count packages.

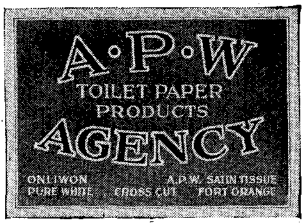
A. P. W. QUALITY PRODUCTS

are made in five different Brands that differ in size of sheet, weight and texture, but each is the Standard QUALITY product of its class. These brands, for years, have been the choice of careful homekeepers—have been sold for years by leading dealers. *Ana they are not expensive.*

A. P. W. Dealers who handle the QUALITY PRODUCTS usually display the agency sign shown below—but if you have the least trouble in locating an A. P. W. QUALITY PRODUCTS Dealer, send for our—

FREE FOLDER No. 12

It describes and gives you actual samples of the five papers to select from. Sent in plain sealed envelope with name of our nearest local dealer.


A·P·W
TOILET PAPER PRODUCTS
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The SIGN to look for

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Department 12
Albany, N. Y. *Makers of*

A.P.W. QUALITY TOILET PAPER PRODUCTS

port him.'

"While a pastor in Kansas City, the Rev. Mr. Short had been elected fraternal delegate of the Congregational Ministers' Association to the Central Labor Union, the united labor bodies in Kansas. He was chaplain of that body five years. One day he expressed a wish that he might observe the workings of the 'locals' more intimately. The secretary of the Central Labor Union was a member of the Bartenders' Union. He heard the remark and a few weeks later the minister was notified that he had been elected an honorary member of the Bartenders' Union. He accepted the membership and attended the meetings regularly until he left Kansas City.

"In 1910 Mr. Short went to Sioux City as pastor of a church there. In 1914 came the prohibition campaign in Iowa. The minister was asked to yield his pulpit to an Anti-Saloon League speaker. The pastor demanded that he first be allowed to state to his congregation that the sentiments of the speaker would not be those of the pastor. The disagreement that followed resulted in Mr. Short giving up the pastorate.

"Then came the organization of the Central Church which held its services in a downtown theater. Its 'Faith and Purposes' are expressed thus:

"'Believing that all the people are children of God and therefore brethren and that all men at heart desire to know the truth and do it we associate ourselves together to help one another and as far as possible all people, to attain the fulfillment of their personal talents and the practise of human brotherhood and the experience of Divine fatherhood.'

"Perhaps it was his experience with labor leaders in Kansas City that caused the new church to make its efforts largely among the workers. After conferences with the men who suggested his candidacy for mayor at the Labor Temple when his new church was four years old, the minister entered what proved to be the hottest mayoralty campaign the city had known in years. At the election about 10,000 votes were cast and Short was elected by a majority of 1,792."

Mayor Short says that from the day he took office he hasn't had a dull moment. The open fighting began soon after he had become Mayor, and it seems there has been enough excitement to keep things livened up ever since. "Men who, all their lives, had been accustomed to enter city hall offices by side doors and manage the city affairs in their own interests could not be expected to give up without an effort," says the Mayor. However, he added:

"Ruling a city is a fairly simple matter, if one only applies the Golden Rule, which is only human common sense. It is no more difficult to apply it in the governing of a city than in church.

"Applying the Golden Rule is difficult only in the sense that it is difficult to uplift the 'natural' man, as Paul expresses it, which is only another name for the animal man, into the intellectual and spiritual man. It takes great power to lift men from animal to social, humanitarian and spiritual levels. A man has to be lifted great spiritual distances before he can practice the Golden Rule."

The Rev. Mr. Short says he entered politics because he always found himself blocked by a certain group of the same men when he sought to foster any movement he believed would be for the betterment of the town. He furnishes an illustration of how these men interfered with the progress of the city:

"For example, when the city was given money to build a fine new library it was constructed on a clay bank, several minutes walk from any natural gathering-place, of the people. After a few months a friend of mine who owned a piece of real estate near the library said in my presence that a few men who owned real estate in that neighborhood had put up money to procure the library on that site. My friend's part of the deal was $200. He expected it to come back in due time with large interest. He explained that was the way things were done. That condition exists while other cities spend thousands in city planning!"

Mayor Short is described as tall and spare, with eyes that twinkle in a way that denotes kindliness and a sense of humor, but his mouth closes in a way that shows he cannot easily be swerved from his purpose. He is the son of deeply religious parents and early began preparing himself for his work as a preacher. Further

"Until a few weeks ago he was actively in charge of the Central Church of Sioux City which he founded when he left the First Church. He is its real head now but likes to believe he isn't. He writes poetry contributes to magazines occasionally and indites a weekly editorial for the Union Advocate, the union labor organ of his city. He is loved by his friends and hated heartily by his enemies and everyone in Sioux City, practically, belongs in one class or the other.

"'Strange as it may seem,' he says, after confessing his manifold duties, 'the city, I believe, is standing it pretty well. I wish all mayors were preachers and all preachers mayors. Mayors would be better mayors and preachers better preachers.'"

THE "SILENT REVOLUTION" TRANSFORMING INDIA

IN 1914 INDIA DISCOVERED THE world, and tremendous has been the effect upon India. She has made the acquaintance of the world through her participation in the Great War, and as a result she witnesses for the first time a crumbling of that "devil's masterpiece" we term caste. More than this, she begins to witness the emancipation of women and an unprecedented yearning for education, and never before have such multitudes turned toward Christianity. It was predicted, early in the war, that the terrible conflict between Christian nations would make Christianity and our Western civilization appear farcical to the heathen. In India it has had the opposite effect. For Hindu soldiers are returning. Mrs. Lois Lee Parker, for sixty years a Methodist missionary in India and now touring the United States, makes much of their influence. They belaud their heroic European comrades. They describe European life and character. They speak with enthusiasm of the kind treatment shown them in army hospitals. Everywhere they are breaking down prejudice and helping to modernize the ideals of a race that until of late has been living in the Tenth Century. Mr. Fred B. Fisher, author of that brilliant new book, "India's Silent Revolution", has seen the modernizing influence at work throughout India. Says he:

"The papers, down to the very cheapest, printed picture supplements giving maps of the battle lines and photographs from the front. There were interviews with Indian soldiers who distinguished themselves in the trenches; a Mussulman who owned a herd of camels and wanted to raise a camel corps; a Ghurka Rifle who, though badly wounded himself, rescued a British solder and two Ghurkas in broad daylight under the German fire, and received the Victoria Cross.

"Every young man going out to fight for the Empire left behind him a wondering sense of where he went, and why. High-caste women behind their purdahs, and sweeper women cleaning the streets, all were stirred by a new consciousness of the world overseas and roused out of the age-long lethargy which has made India so content to let the world slip by.

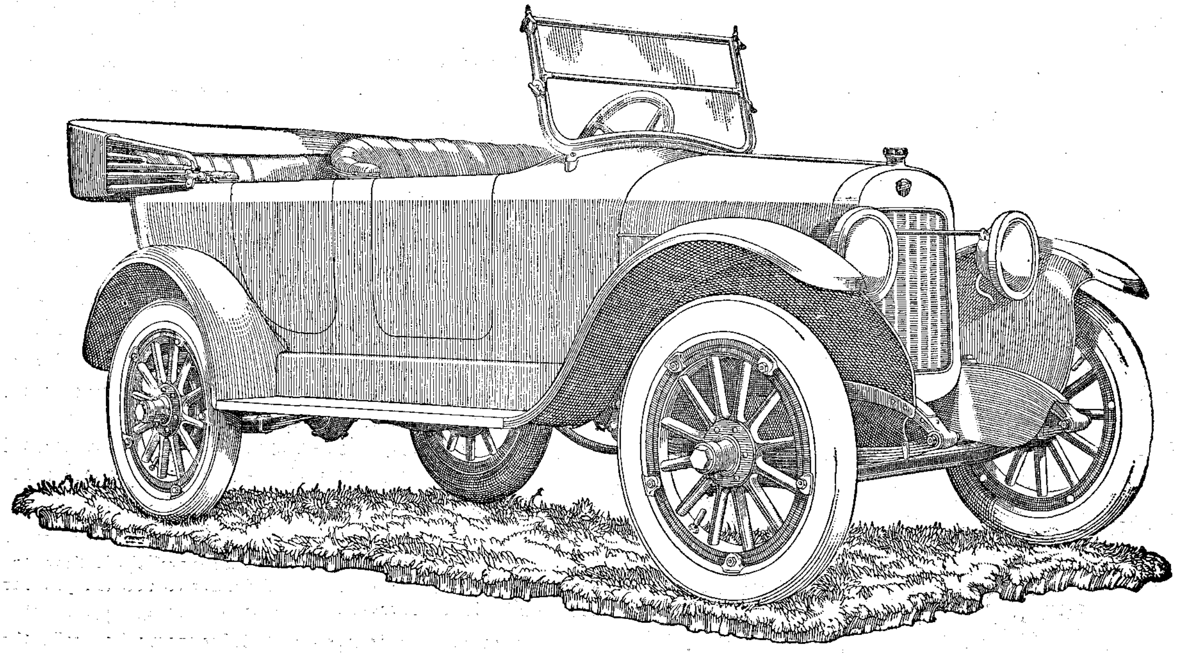
"Men who were at the front with the Indian forces comment on the eagerness of the Indian soldier to learn to write and spell. He wanted to send a postcard message of his safety back to the little home in one of those 730,000 villages. When the letter reached home, his family had to hunt around for someone to read it to them, for the percentage of those who can read and write is only about 6 per cent. for all India.

"Then came the problem of sending back word to the boy in the trenches. There was the public letter writer on the corner, who writes a letter for a penny, but he is being superseded by a suddenly fired ambition to write one's own letters. More potent than these letters is the influence of the men themselves as they return from the front.

"They come home different men. Fighting shoulder to shoulder beside their allies, men from all over the world, they have a new realization of the nobility and brotherhood of mankind.

"The rigid caste rules of the Hindu religion keep Hindus in a peculiarly extreme ignorance of the rest of the world. Only born Hindus are eligible citizens in their cosmology. The rest of the world is negligible, barbarians and outcasts, whose very touch is defiling. Strict rules forbid

(Continued on Page 59.)



This is the Post-War Maxwell; it gives you next year's car today

THE Great War had an asset side. It made engineers keener. It taught new things about automobiles. Many of the great improvements made in car design during the war period may now be found in the Post-War Maxwell. Note these:

1. A new type front axle (Elliott) which gives a castering effect to steering.
2. A new type rear axle—heavier, and makes the car cling to the road.
3. A finished electric system; well nigh faultless.
4. A larger radiator with more pleasing lines.
5. New design full crown fenders with wire edge reinforcing.
6. Gas tank now in the rear; vacuum feed.
7. Larger service brakes; emergency brake now on transmission—European type.
8. Engine efficiency increased to new point by addition of Hot Spot and Ram's-horn.
9. Two-bulb headlights, decreasing draw on storage battery; steering post more rigid; warning button in center of wheel; all switches and buttons grouped in a single unit.
10. Alluring new lines from radiator to gas tank.

These mark great strides in car making, and they literally have been woven into that wonderful Maxwell chassis designed 5 years ago, and of which more than 300,000 have been built to date.

When the public steps up and pays out $200,000,000 for this one model Maxwell you can readily understand the sincerity, the soundness, the experience of years that have been put into this great car.

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

A Maxwell of the war period is worth a great deal today. (Try and buy one!)

Consider what this Post-War Maxwell must be worth with all these distinguishing improvements.

To date, dealers have ordered more than $100,000,000 worth of these Post War Maxwells.

More than this amount can not be made, though eight great plants, covering 250 acres, employing 12,000 men, and utilizing a capital that runs into many, many millions of dollars, work ceaselessly to produce them. Obviously there will not be enough Maxwells to go around

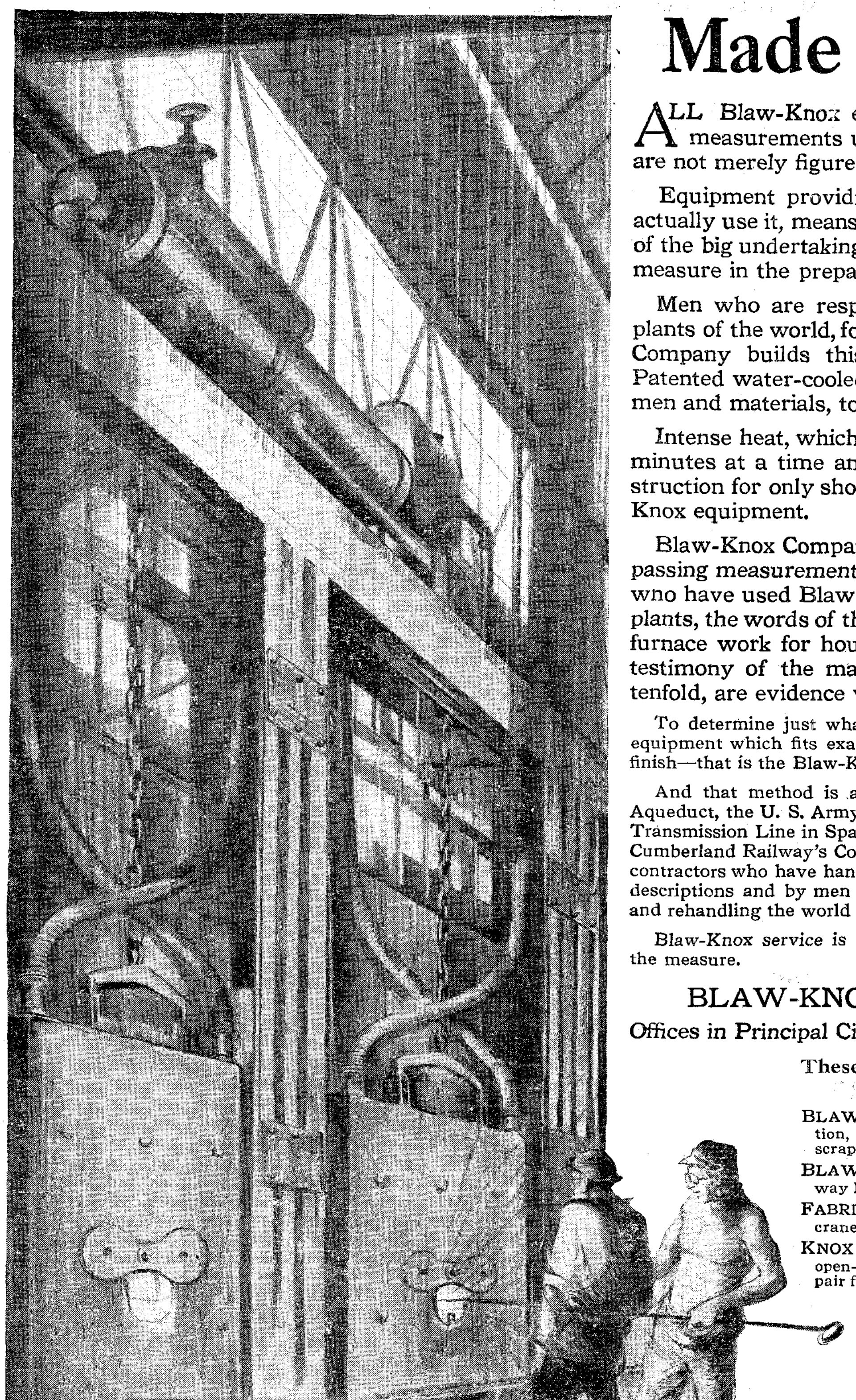
Many dealers are taking orders—even at this unprecedented date—for delivery next April.

Whether you are going to buy a car now or next spring it behooves you to look over this Post-War Maxwell and note what has been accomplished in fine engineering during and since the war.

If you buy a Post-War Maxwell you are getting next year's car today.

$985 f.o.b. Detroit.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc. DETROIT, MICH.
MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, Limited, WINDSOR, ONTARIO



Made to Measure

ALL Blaw-Knox equipment is made to measure. And measurements used in evolving Blaw-Knox products are not merely figured in weight and linear units.

Equipment providing ease of operation to the men who actually use it, means rapid and economical accomplishment of the big undertaking. And that sound principle is a guiding measure in the preparation of every Blaw-Knox blue print.

Men who are responsible for the operation of the steel plants of the world, for instance, know well how Blaw-Knox Company builds this principle into its products. Knox Patented water-cooled appliances were designed to protect men and materials, to aid work and workers.

Intense heat, which allowed men to stay at their work only minutes at a time and allowed materials to withstand destruction for only short periods, has been arrested by Blaw-Knox equipment.

Blaw-Knox Company rests the success of its all encompassing measurements with men who have owned and men who have used Blaw-Knox equipment of any kind. In steel plants, the words of the men who are able to remain at their furnace work for hours at a time *in comfort* and the mute testimony of the materials whose life has been increased tenfold, are evidence worth while.

To determine just what is to be accomplished, then to furnish the equipment which fits exactly, and finally to see the job through to the finish—that is the Blaw-Knox method.

And that method is appreciated by men who built the Winnipeg Aqueduct, the U. S. Army Ordnance Repair Shops in France, the Ebro Transmission Line in Spain, the East River Tunnels in New York, the Cumberland Railway's Concrete Bridge at Harrisburg; by engineers and contractors who have handled thousands of concrete jobs of all sizes and descriptions and by men who have used Blaw buckets for excavating and rehandling the world over. They have experienced its value.

Blaw-Knox service is rendered without stint or limit. It overflows the measure.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY, Pittsburgh

Offices in Principal Cities Export Representation

These products are built and trade-marked by Blaw-Knox Company

- BLAW STEEL FORMS for all kinds of concrete construction, from sewers to subways, from sidewalks to skyscrapers.
- BLAW CLAMSHELL BUCKETS and Automatic Cableway Plants for digging and handling.
- FABRICATED STEEL—Manufacturing plants, bridges, crane runways, trusses, etc.
- KNOX PATENTED WATER-COOLED APPLIANCES for open-hearth, glass, copper regenerative, and sheet and pair furnaces.
- PLATE WORK—Riveted and welded steel plate products of every description.
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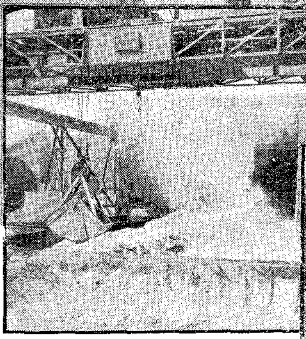
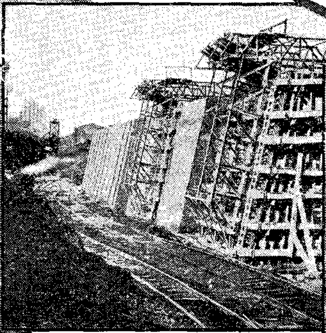
BLAW-KNOX



Blaw BULLDOG Bucket handling slag for the Iroquois Iron Company.

Blaw Steel Forms on the Lincoln Highway.



Blaw forms used by Stone & Webster on concrete wall.

Plate Mill of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company built by Blaw-Knox Company.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

an orthodox Hindu's crossing the ocean to visit other lands. He may not eat with a member of another caste. It is in defiance of these rules that young Indian students venture out to attend English and foreign universities. On their return, in order to be readmitted to their former status, they must submit to most humiliating propitiatory rites.

"Keyed up to the war spirit as India has been, it is not conceivable that Hindu priests would attempt to insist upon rigid cast rites with all the thousands of returning soldiers. In addition to this initial letting down of the bars, the soldiers themselves have returned with a cosmopolitan sense of values and standards such as it would have been impossible to carry into India under several generations.

"Nursed in war hospitals by the Red Cross nurses of the allied nations, they return home with a new conception of the possibilities of camaradie between men and women. Bivouacked in France and Belgium, in the country districts and in the cities, they could not fail to observe many of the elements which placed European culture and civilization in advance of their own. They have a new sense of the value of education; they have experienced the importance of machinery in every-day life; in the administration of their camps they have learned lessons of sanitation and hygiene; in daily contact with the young blood of all the allied nations they gained new respect for the human courage and generosity of the world outside."

Here Mr. Fisher illustrates vividly by recounting a typical episode of rural life in India today and shows us the modernizing propaganda with, so to speak, its coat off:

"Traveling through the Punjab in the spring of 1918," he says, "I ran across an incident which, multiplied by the hundred thousands, illustrates what is happening all over India. It was up in the heart of the Punjab, 1,000 miles north of Bombay and Calcutta. As we came in to the village we saw that something unusual was going on. We found all the people ranged around three sides of the open square that makes the village green, the men on one side, the women on the other, and the children across the back - all seated on the ground. Facing them stood two young men in uniform, Indian soldiers who had been boys in this village, and were just back from the front, invalided home.

"One of them had a pointer and was drawing lines in the sand as he explained where France lay in relation to India, and how he sailed to reach it, and where Germany was from France, and England and America. He told them of Paris, and the other cities he had seen - of the street cars and the automobiles and the high buildings, of the women's dresses.

"He described the furniture in restaurants, and how the meals were served, and the food. He tried to give them a sense of distance, of how big India is, that he had traveled all day and a night and another day, before he even reached Bombay, and of the days he spent on the water before he reached France.

"He told a story of what may happen to caste in the trenches that must have been an eye-opener to these low caste villagers. One day the cook for a group of Brahman soldiers was killed, and almost as a matter of course a low caste took his place. And sometimes, in the emergencies of war, the castes all ate together quite promiscuously - a defiance of the most rigid, orthodox law which would normally call for excommunication.

"Ordinarily when a white man enters a remote village, he is the center of interest. Every one watches him anxiously. Is he going to collect taxes? Or is he a judge come to punish them? On this day, our group of white men entered the village, and sat down on one side of the square practically unnoticed. Every man, woman and child was completely absorbed in these two brothers, who a couple of years before had been just ordinary native boys growing up in the village and now had come home with the most extraordinary stories they had ever heard.

"After the meeting I talked to these boys. They were fired with a sense of the world outside. They were impelled to go from village to village, telling what they had seen, spreading their new knowledge among their people. They had no idea of making money out of it. They would accept food for the day and shelter for the night, but that was all."

Today there are Hindu organizations fighting against the caste system, and Mr. Fisher reports that at a conference of Hindus presided over by the high caste rajah of one of richest states, a Hindu declared:

"Caste has produced disunion and discord. It has made honest manual labor contemptible and retarded progress. It has brought on physical degeneracy by confining marriage within narrow circles. It has suppressed individuality and independence of character, and, while affording the opportunities of culture to the few, it has caused the degradation of the masses. The social system and the whole tone of religious thought with its philosophy of fatalism is against the individualistic self-assertion necessary to success in the struggle for existence. It is opposed to cooperation for civic ideals, and it promotes indifference to life."

Naturally, returning soldiers share this view; and the stories such boys tell about the freedom European women enjoy and about their high intelligence and about the nobility of character they show fill the Hindus with amazement. As Mr. Fisher remarks:

"The orthodox Hindu husband never eats with his wife. She eats from his plate when he has finished. She may not utter his name, scarcely will she venture to look up into his eyes. One Indian wife told a woman missionary that she never dared to look full into her husband's face until after her second child was born. 'What is the chief gate to hell?' asks the Hindu conundrum and artlessly answers, 'Woman.' Educating a woman is, according to the old Hindu fable, like putting a knife into the hands of a monkey. Women as a sex are considered incapable of learning. As for the exceptional woman, 'even though one particularly brilliant was found,' runs the old saying, 'to teach her would be like feeding a serpent milk; she would merely turn her education into poison.'"

India's new contact with the world bids fair to change all this. Beset by countless obstacles hitherto, the education of women in India has entered upon a new era:

"Colleges for women are springing up all over the country. There are two in Madras. India's first university for women has opened at Poonah. The Maharajah Kumar of Takari has given his entire estate valued at $7,000,000 to found an institution for the education of Indian women. The Maharajah spent two years fighting with the Allies in France. The site for the school is the gift of a prominent Indian lawyer. The pioneer of all these institutions was the Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow, which was built by a group of American Methodist women thirty-six years ago---the first institution of college grade, exclusively for women, anywhere in the Orient."

It is to this college that Miss Helen Keller has made a generous gift widely noticed in American newspapers. The sum will be devoted to the needs of blind girls studying at Isabella Thoburn, and yet the spirit prompting the gift is broader than a mere sympathy for the blind. Hindu women have been hardly less handicapped than Miss Keller herself. Slaves and prisoners, shut in by four walls, they grow actually to dread emancipation. When Hindu reformers talk of "breaking down purdah" ("purdah" being a Hindu word for "curtain" and signifying the sequestration of women) they meet with opposition by the women themselves. Says Mr. Fisher:

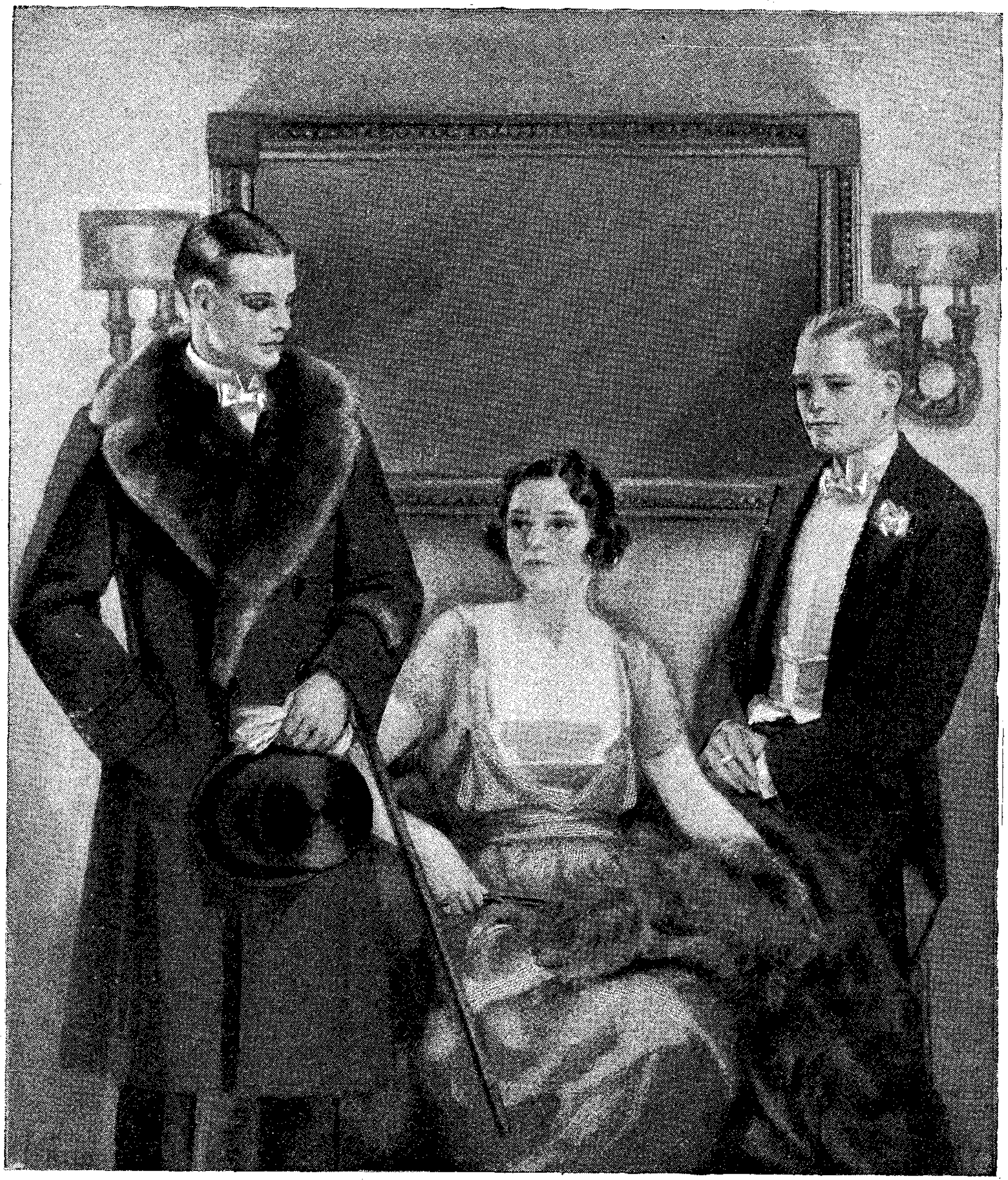
"In a discussion not long ago, of how to break down purdah, one man wrote to an Indian paper advising others not to attempt to bring their wives into public life too suddenly, as it proves too great a shock. He suggested as easy steps that the woman should first be persuaded not to observe purdah before the male members of the family, however remote their relationship. Next, the husband should take his wife on a trip to some city, where both were unknown, and 'after she has experienced a little freedom among strangers, she could easily be induced to meet her husband's friends.' From then on it is simpler. 'If X introduces Mrs. X to Y, Y will feel himself under social as well as moral obligation to introduce Mrs. Y. to X.' Finally he recommends beginning with the daughters, because they are young and have not so much to unlearn and overcome in the way of tradition and habit."

Meanwhile, contact with the world has given a tremendous impetus to the "mass movement" toward Christianity. This extraordinary phenomenon, which began nearly forty years ago among the outcastes---"lowest of the low", who "have to reach up to touch the bottom"---has developed until "in the last few years the work of the missionaries has been on a colossal scale." As Mr. Fisher goes on to explain,

"Individual converts were persecuted so bitterly that, on their own suggestion, the work is now organized in mass

(Continued on page 62.)

Society



Brand

CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN
AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

STYLE is required by men who are interested in being well dressed. Its importance is emphasized in the making of Society Brand Clothes. So emphasized, in fact, that special care is taken, not only to individualize the style, but to build it into the clothes to be as lasting as the all-wool fabric.

No garment is a genuine Society Brand Model unless it has the label in the inside pocket. Go to "Style Headquarters"—where Society Brand Clothes are sold

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
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movements. No one person is received into the church until his entire group is ready for baptism. Recently, attracted by the rapid spread of Christianity, mayors of lower castes and outcaste groups have been coming to the mission stations and inquiring about having their constituencies baptized. I was present at a conference last winter where 91,000 individuals, reported as requesting baptism, had to be refused because there were no teachers to train the villages after baptism.

"A Methodist bishop, Frank W. Warne of North India, estimates that if he had the workers in his field he could bring two million people into the church in six years. Baptisms in American Methodist missions have reached the figure of 1,000 a week, and the average for the united Protestant constituency is about 15,000 a month. The Bishop of Madras (Church of England) says that with a sufficient force, ten million outcastes could be received into the church in one generation."

Missionary enterprise is hastening to grasp the opportunity before it (the Methodists alone intend to allot five and a half million dollars for India from their Centenary funds), but it is realized that the problem is not wholly religious. A great industrial revolution has been precipitated in India following her participation in the Great War. It is similar to that taking place in England when machinery was first introduced in that country, and it has as many problems, moral and social. Peasants have swarmed in upon the great towns, seeking employment in factories that sprang up in response to the demand for munitions of war and have been remodeled to suit the needs of peace-time industry, and Mr. Fisher observes:

"India was not prepared for this abrupt transition from country to city. The old Indian life, while there was much hardship and want, was an easy-going life. Every one rose betimes and worked in the early monring while it was still cool. Around noon, every one stretched out for a nap. Even the animals lay down on the shady side of the street; and the very birds in the trees were still. Then, as the noonday heat diminished, comfortably and casually India went to work again.

"Now the old pastoral life is giving way, and families are broken up. Young mothers put their children in charge of old dames in the villages and crowd into the cities for this new kind of work, coming back to their homes only for festivals. The glitter of city streets dazzles these simple peasants, just as it dazzles the Slav boys and girls whom we see on Saturday night parading through the streets of our New England mill towns. Indian working women, intoxicated by the novelty of having money in their own hands, are buying tawdry jewelry and all the cheap manufactured baubles with which cities abound -- and going without food and shelter to pay for them."

This, perhaps, is why those who have beheld the Hindu leanings toward Christianity are far from being beside themselves with exultation. To be sure, they remember that the Christianization of India, for all its sensational rapidity during the past few years, has won but 350,000 Hindus out of a population of 315,000,000, yet still more sobering is the recognition of new evils to combat in the new India. Altho Mr. Fisher sees no prospect of a political revolution (a political evolution is more likely, he believes), he draws a grim picture of conditions with which every effort at moral and social uplift must reckon henceforth:

"In the great industrial development ahead of India, she is confronted by a menace which every young industrial nation must face, of a terrific ruthlessness as to laboring conditions. The Calcutta jute mills open at 4:30 in the morning and run until 8:30 at night. Cotton-ginning mills run 12 to 18 hours a day during the rush season, and the rice and flour mills sometimes as high as 20 to 22 hours. In the jute mills of Bengal children of 6 to 7 working 8 hours a day constitute 30 to 40 per cent. of the 'half-time' staff. Even before the growth of her industries had begun, the cities of India presented a baffling housing problem. Working from before dawn until after dark, men and women are too exhausted to go far from the plant to sleep, if they can help it. When nearby houses are jammed to suffocation, they live and sleep in the streets.

"Both Hindu and Mohammedan religions forbid the use of stimulants, and in the past Indians have been remarkably temperate. But civilization exacts penalties to balance its benefits. India's growing liquor bill is a serious problem. Not only does the Indian climate exaggerate the influence of alcohol many fold, but the average Indian is habitually underfed and cannot stand the effects. Consumption of liquor by an Englishman, inheritor of a tradition of three meals a day of mutton chops, beef-steak pie, and roast beef with Yorkshire pudding, is not to be compared with the effects on vegetarian India with her one or two scant meals a day."

STATISTICS THAT ANSWER "CRUELLY UNJUST CRITICISM"

THOSE SAM BROWNE WEARERS took care of themselves,al right, all right! While us fellows down in the trenches and in the gun-pits caught the h--l, they took the vin blanc and the easy billets!"

"Did you ever hear a sour-faced 'buck,'" asks "Trench and Camp" (published weekly at the National camps, Cantonments and Naval and Air Stations of the United States), "get that off his chest?"

And there is another remark of the same sort, we are told, commonly originating from a certain regrettable type of officer. His little pronouncement runs to this effect:

"Who did the fighting end of the game? Easy! The 'emergency' officers. The 'regulars,' they grabbed off the Headquarters' jobs, and fought the noble battles of Brest and St. Nazaire, and Paris!"

Figures recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the General Staff inspire "Trench and Camp" to comment:

"'Kicks' like those quoted have been uttered too often, for the figures of the dead, which can tell no tales of untruth but stand undisputably of record, show that the 'kicks,' interesting if founded on truth, are simply founded on falsity.

"For this is what the records show:

"First.--In every branch of the service, save one or two minor corps, more officers were killed or wounded for every thousand who went to France, than were killed or wounded for ever thousand privates. In other words, the average officer spent his time in greater danger than did the average enlisted man. So much for the case of the Sam Brownes versus the "bucks" on the danger question.

"Secondly.--Among the officers, for every thousand 'regular' officers, more were killed than for every thousand 'emergency' officers.

"Thirdly.--Within the ranks of the regulars, the graduates of the Military Academy suffered heavier death losses to the thousand than did the regulars who came from other sources to their commissions.

"Regular army officers lost by battle-death, 13.5 per thousand.

"Emergency officers lost by battle-death, 10.8 per thousand.

"Within the regular service, graduates of the Military Academy lost by battle-deaths eight to the thousand field-officers and thirty-seven to the thousand company officers Regulars other than West-Pointers lost six to the thousand field-officers and eighteen to the thousand company officers.

"The whole matter may be summed up this way:

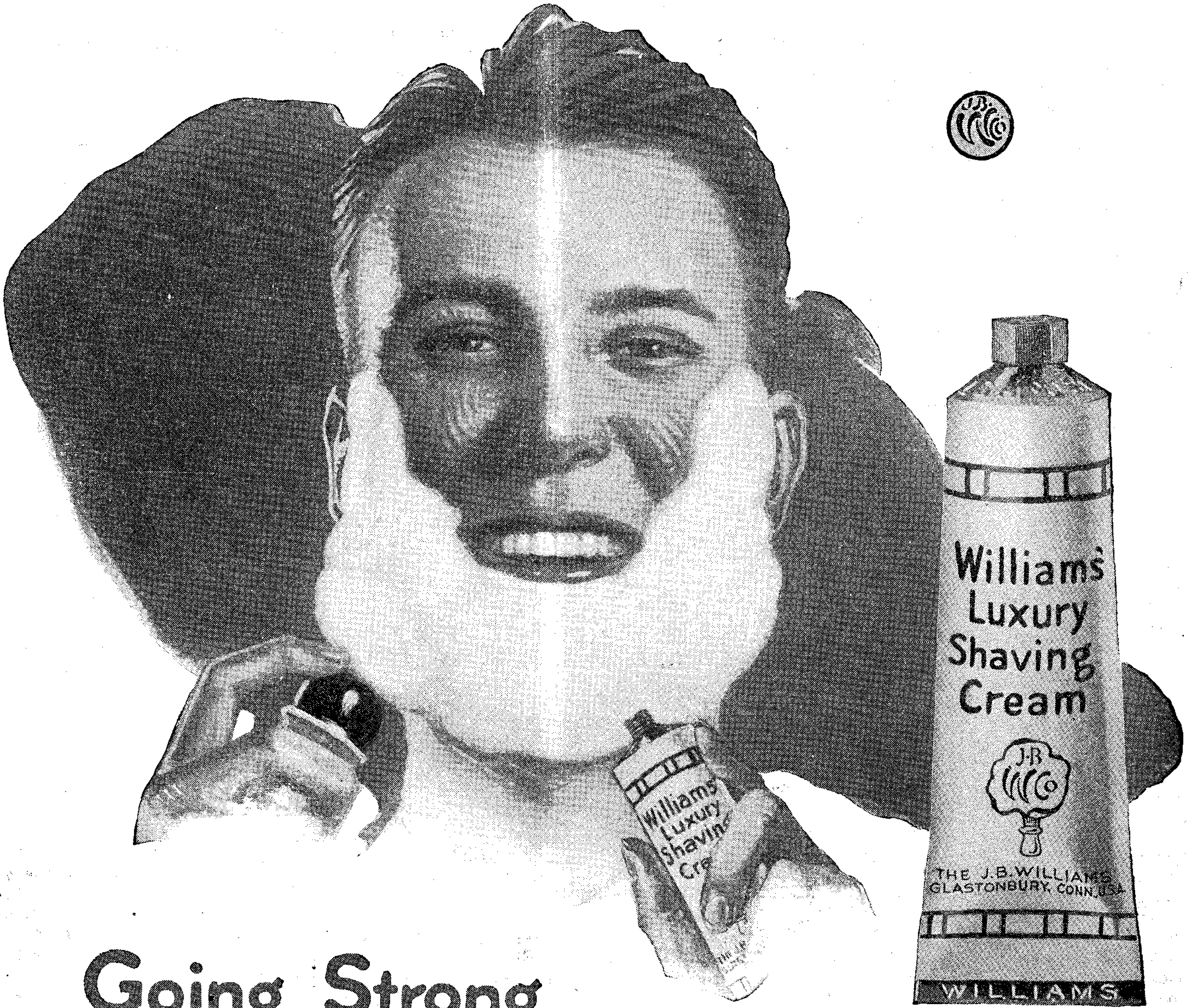
"Officers were in more danger and suffered more killed and wounded, in proportion to their numbers, than enlisted men. Among the officers the regulars were in greater danger than the emergency officers. Among the regulars the West-Pointers were in greater danger than were those who did not come in from the Military Academy.

"All this answers the sneers of the ignorant.

"But the logic of the figures should not lead one astray The West-Pointers were no braver than the other 'regulars; the regulars as a whole were no braver than the emergency officers; the officers were no braver than the enlisted men. But all were given tasks and duties, on the whole, fitted to their experience and their capacities, some in the rear, some on the front. Some were in extreme danger, and others were in absolute safety. And, with the few exceptions that must occur in every human institution, all, officers and men, regulars or emergency, did their duty without shirking and rose to the necessities of their positions.

"We have quoted statistics to answer cruelly unjust criticism.

"It should not be necessary to put the yardstick on heroism, or the measuring tape on conscientious devotion, where nearly all have striven to do their best."

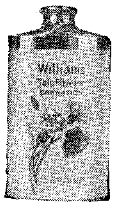

Williams' Luxury Shaving Cream
J.B. W Co
THE J.B.WILLIAMS CO. GLASTONBURY, CONN. U.S.A.
WILLIAMS

Going Strong

YOU'RE all lathered up and going strong in less than one minute—if you use Williams'. The rich cream is out of the tube, into the brush and on the face in the form of thick, velvety lather in hurry-up time. And then you can ply the razor as fast as you like, for Williams' softens the beard quickly—or as leisurely as you like, for Williams' does not dry on the face.

Williams' has been going stronger and stronger ever since it started seventy-five years ago. Take home a tube tonight and you will understand the reason.

After the shave you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc. Send 4c for a trial size of either the Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.



Your choice of four forms

Shaving Cream
Holder-Top Shaving Stick
Shaving Liquid
Shaving Powder

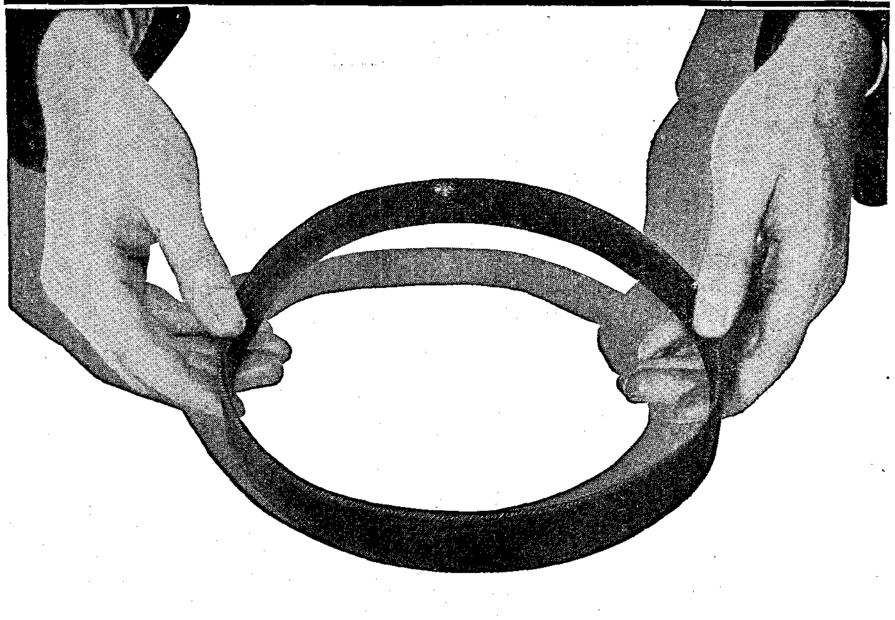
Send 20c in stamps for trial sizes of all four forms, then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c in stamps for any one.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A
Glastonbury, Conn.

If you prefer to use a shaving cup, as many still do, ask your dealer for Williams' Mug Soap or Williams' Barber Soap.

Williams' Shaving Cream

THE J. B WILLIAMS COMPANY, GLASTONBURY, CONN., MAKERS OF WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAPS, TOILET SOAP, TALC POWDER, DENTAL CREAM, ETC.



A Fan Belt as Endless as a Circle. What Does This Mean to You?

HERE is a fan belt which by a unique process is woven actually endless, without lap or seam to knock, vibrate, or weaken. Always a constant flow of power from engine to fan; always the same uniform cooling, regardless of engine speed.

Unlike ordinary belts, Tilton Belts do not stretch. Once adjusted, they are *always* in adjustment. Neither do they slip; the belt surfaces grip the pulleys firmly, transmitting every ounce of power necessary.

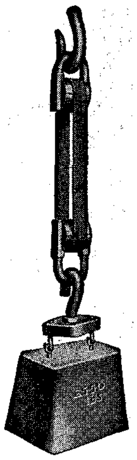
These features can be obtained only in the genuine Tilton Belt.

Tilton Belts are made exactly to the specifications of the car builder—exact width and exact length.

Be sure that the name **TILTON** *is on every belt you buy*

SALES DEPARTMENT
Edward A. Cassidy Co., Inc., 280 Madison Ave., N. Y.

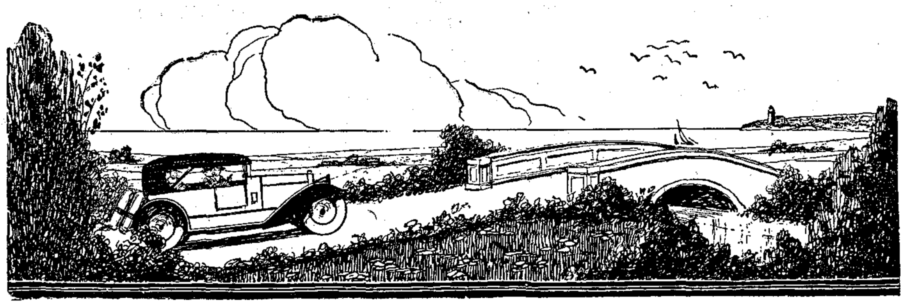
MANUFACTURER
Arthur S. Brown Manufacturing Co.



Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per sq inch.

ENDLESS
TILTON
WOVEN
FAN BELTS

101-31



GERMANIZED AMERICANS IN GERMANY

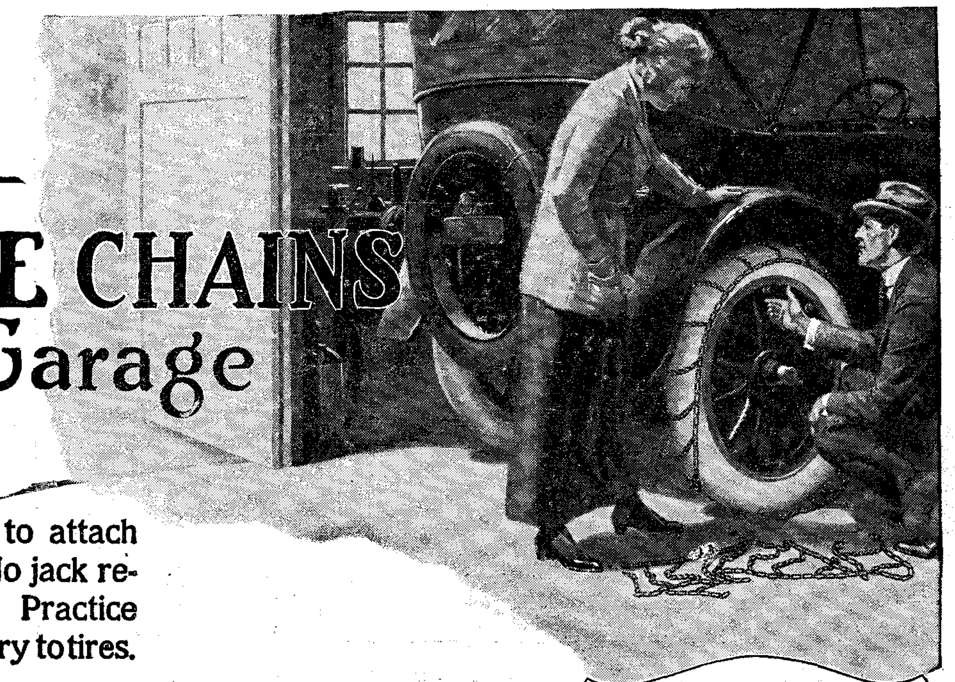
AMERICANS who had given their faith to Germany in the years before the war did not all desert her when she found herself ranged against the humanitarianism of the whole world. Just as there were Germans in America who became more strenuous than most Americans in their hatred of the Germans in the trying times leading up to America's participation in the war so there were, and may be still, persons of American birth in Germany whose attitude is rather more Teutonic than that of the average Teuton. Those Americans who remained in Germany after the American declaration of war, except in cases where they were constrained by circumstances over which they had no control, "surrendered completely to their environment," writes Charles J. Rosebault, in the New York "Times". Mr. Rosebault was living in England at the outbreak of the war. Later he was in correspondence with friends there and in other parts of Europe, and after the armistice he again went abroad, traveling through France, England, and the Central Empires. He presents this significant case of a thoroughly Germanized American whom he discovered in Bavaria:

"In the critical period after the armistice I visited a certain Countess in Munich. I had known her when she was still an American miss, living with her parents on Central Park West. At that time I considered her the most beautiful girl I had ever seen, a regal creature fit to to adorn a palace. Her parents, who were rich, had given her an excellent education and had developed her in all the graces. Somewhat taller than the average, lithe and strong and buoyant, with the carriage one would expect from a duchess, tempered by the frankness of a well-bred American girl, complexion and features to inspire the envy of the gods, and a lively and ambitious temperament, she was a prize to which only the exceptional man would have the audacity to aspire. On a visit to Germany she met him. He belonged to one of the most honored families of the Bavarian nobility, held a responsible place in the Foreign Office, and was practically assured of promotion. They were married with much pomp in New York, and her family and her friends felt that she had successfully achieved her destiny. Through her America would shine resplendent in the halls of the mighty of the Old World.

"A dozen years had elapsed when I entered her home last April. I may as well confess that I was not altogether at my ease. My purpose in visiting the Central Empires was to ascertain how far the people generally had been affected in thought and sentiment by the war and its ending, and my experience up to then had not encouraged me to believe that I would find the Countess convinced that her husband's people merited the condemnation of the world. Nor was I disappointed in my judgment, as may be gathered from her first words of greeting:

"'So, you have come to gloat over the corpse! Well, I am only happy to know that you will be in the same con-

Practice Putting on— WEED TIRE CHAINS in the Garage



It only takes a few moments to attach them when you know how. No jack required. Study the directions. Practice makes perfect. No danger of injury to tires.

THE careful driver regularly gives his car "the once over" every few days before he takes it out of the garage. He gives a turn or two to the grease cups—tests out the brakes, sees that there is a sufficient supply of oil, water and gasoline and that the batteries are in good condition, etc. By so doing he is assured, barring accidents, that he will have no trouble on the road. But—

HOW few there are that pay the slightest attention to the proper method of attaching Weed Tire Chains

Rain comes on, the road and pavements suddenly become slippery and treacherous—the car slips or skids—the Weed Chains, carried in nearly every tool box, are hauled out and a hundred to one the driver has only a hazy idea how to attach them. He fumbles around, gets hot under the collar and falsely accuses them of being a nuisance.

Women drivers are very numerous nowadays. They are driving out into the country over all sorts of roads—*they surely need protection against the dangerous skid.* How many of them know how to put on Weed Chains? Have you ever instructed your wife, your sister or your daughter?

The directions for attaching Weed Chains are simple yet most important.

Avoid annoyances on the road—learn how easy it is to put them on correctly—*practice in the garage* and give the women instruction. It will amply repay you in security, satisfaction and comfort.

Printed instructions for attaching Weed Chains are packed in every bag—If you desire a copy write us and we will gladly mail it to you.

Weed Chains are also made to meet the demand for an efficient traction and anti-skid device for trucks equipped with single and dual solid tires or with the very large pneumatic tires. They are so constructed that they satisfactorily meet the requirements of heavy truck service in mud, sand or snow.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.

BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

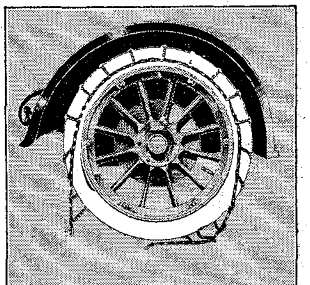
Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World

The Complete Chain Line—All Types, All Sizes, All Finishes—From Plumber's Safety Chain to Ships' Anchor Chain

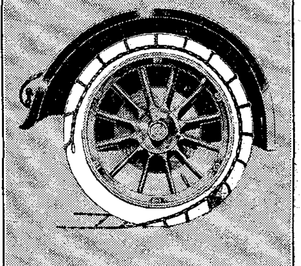
General Sales Office: Grand Central Terminal, New York City

District Sales Offices: Boston Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburg Portland, Ore. San Francisco

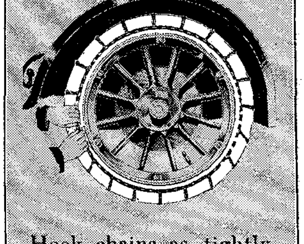
Observe these three fundamentals



Lay chains over wheel with hooks toward rear, and tuck the slack under front part of wheel.



Start car forward just enough to run over slack ends.



Hook chains as tightly as possible by hand.

Do Not Anchor

THE NAME WEED ON EVERY HOOK

The Luxeberry Painter Says:

"When Dad made me his business partner thirty years ago he had already been using Berry Brothers Varnishes, Stains and Enamels for more than thirty years. Dad laid down the brush long ago, but I still continue to use Berry Finishes. They are one of the real foundation stones of my success."

There's a practical lesson here for the home builder and house owner. The use of Liquid Granite Floor Varnish, Luxeberry White Enamel, Luxeberry Wood Finish, Luxeberry Wall Finishes, Luxeberry Spar Varnish and Berrycraft Stain Finish, provides interiors that satisfy the desire for beauty; and Berry Brothers products are economical because of their wonderful lasting quality.

Ask your dealer.

Write for free copy of our illustrated book "Beautiful Homes." You'll appreciate it.

BERRY BROTHERS INC
World's Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties
Detroit, Michigan (40) Walkerville, Ontario

LIQUID GRANITE
BERRY BROTHERS
VARNISHES

dition soon.'

"Even tho fairly prepared for a shock, I was not up to this, nor to the blazing wrath turned upon me from those beautiful eyes which I had once found so entrancing. I had to pull myself together sharply to retort as I felt I must.

"'What sort of a welcome do you call this?' I demanded.

She waived aside my upbraiding with grand disdain and went on furiously:

"'The Bolshevism that is going to swallow us won't leave you alone. I can assure you of that----neither you nor France nor England.'

"'So you have become thoroughly Teutonized!'I exclaimed.

"The entrance of another Countess--this one of German birth----and the greetings and introductions delayed her reply but did not change her mood.

"'No,' she said, defiantly, "I am more American than ever. The Germany which exists now I do not care for."

"'It does not please you?' interrupted her friend.

"'It disgusts me. An it is all the fault of America. It has destroyed the Germany I loved. That was the Germany of the Emperor. And what did you do? You sent in agitators from Switzerland and from Holland to destroy the faith of our people. Through pamphlets published by your Government you told our half starved people that they need only desert their leaders to have peace and plenty. What all the armies of the world could not do against our brave men you did by this subterranean undermining of our suffering population. If they would lay down their arms and put down the Emperor and Hindenburg, everything would by heavenly once more. You were not fighting the German people---only their leaders.'

"The entrance of the Count at this moment gave me the chance to say that all she had accused us of we were prepared to admit and gloried in the skill with which we has accomplished a by no means easy task.

"'Yes, and now what? she demanded wrathfully. 'Having brought about the revolution, what have you accomplished? You have broken down faith, but what have you built up? Fools, that you could not see that you were only paving the way for a world-upheaval in which you would go down, too. It seems crazy to me.'

"Her husband and her friend were looking at me in the pitying way of those who feel sorry for a poor devil whose last resource has just been destroyed and who is about to be dismissed, utterly discredited. And these were of the Teutons who had just been thoroughly licked by an outraged world. If I had not felt sorry to see a fine American woman lost in the fog of German misconceptions I would have been tempted to laugh. But it was useless to argue with her. I contented myself with telling her that I was sorry to see that she had become so controlled by her surroundings that she could see only through the eyes of our enemies."

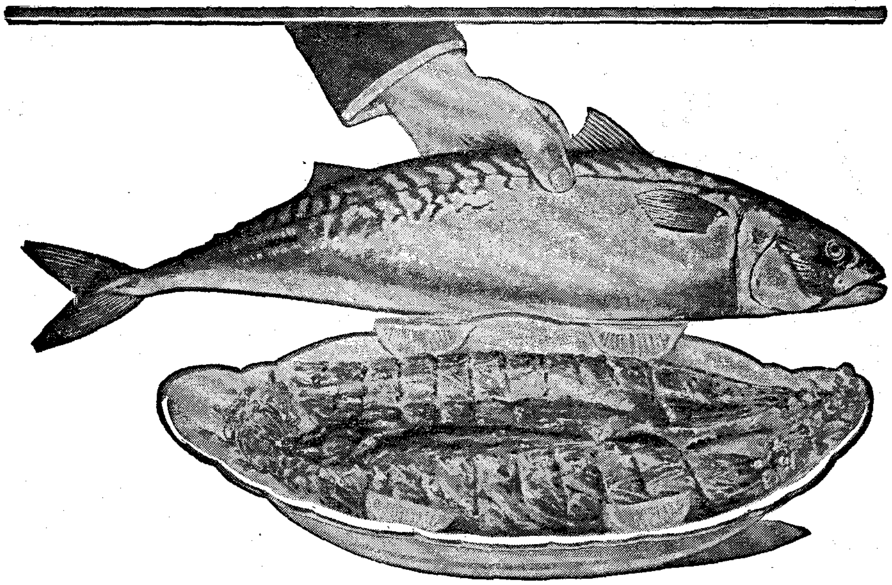
Munich, perhaps more than any other German city, says the writer, held many Americans who had succumbed to their environment, and who were vociferous in indignation at their country for having entered the war.He presents some cases:

"I heard of these from a physician who had practised many years in Washington. He was a German by birth, but seemed genuinely well-disposed toward our country. Perhaps his sentiments had not been so friendly during the war-

(Continued on Page 70.)

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the fishing boats to you



The Best Fish Meal Ever!

Try this fat, juicy mackerel, at my expense

Frank E. Davis.
President

Folks, here's a real treat from Gloucester. A pail of fat, newly-packed mackerel especially selected for their color and flavor. You will surely relish these temptingly-good fish. These Davis' mackerel are yours to try, on request. *Send no money*—I'll forward the fish on approval and take all the risk myself.

It Takes a Fisherman to Pick Out Good Fish

For generations back my people were fish-folks—the early settlers of Gloucester. I used to go to sea in my father's vessel after the mackerel. Little did I think then that what I learned about fish was ever going to be of real value to my friends or to me in a business way. If I hadn't learned what I did at sea the "Davis Folks" all over America would not write me as they do today: "Mr. Davis, we cannot get mackerel anywhere like yours." I've built up business with 100,000 homes. It's a joy to do business with home folks and to hold their confidence and good-will.

Our Own Home Kind

In those fishing days, father naturally picked out the best mackerel to take home for winter. We picked out the plump ones. I came to know them at a glance. The meat when broiled is very tender and juicy. I sent friends some of my fish. And what they said about them made me realize how hard it is for people away from the seashore to get the *right kind* of fish. The secret is picking 'em out. The kind of mackerel father taught me to select for our winter's supply are the kind I will send to you. We clean and trim them of heads and tails and send full net weight of clear fish. Whenever you want a good fish meal just take a fish from the pail, freshen it, and it is ready for cooking.

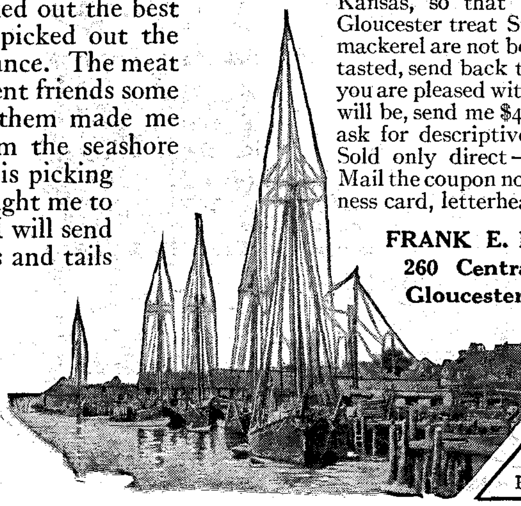
Fall Mackerel—Fat and Tender

Fall mackerel are the best eating fish. They're fat in the Fall, like a Turkey fattened for Thanksgiving. Most of the fish your dealer can buy are caught during the spring and summer when they are spawning and are, therefore, dry and tasteless. I have all I can do to supply my home customers without selling dealers. You can trade with me just as you do with your home grocer or butcher. And everything I send, delivered right to your door, by express or parcel post, is sent subject to your complete satisfaction or you do not pay for it. Is there any squarer way to do business than that? For 34 years this has been my steadfast policy.

Send No Cash—Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Mail the coupon today and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing 10 lbs. net weight of the clear fish, each fish weighing from 1¼ lbs. to 1½ lbs. (packed as we send them the fish keep perfectly in your home for weeks), all charges prepaid east of Kansas, so that your family will have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning. Then, if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense. If you are pleased with them, and I'm sure you will be, send me $4.90. At the same time ask for descriptive list of Davis' fish. Sold only direct — never to dealers. Mail the coupon now, with your business card, letterhead or reference.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.
260 Central Wharf
Gloucester, Mass.



Right from the fishing boats to you

Frank E. Davis Co.
260 Cen'l Wh'f
Gloucester, Mass.

Yes, your mackerel are worth trying, anyhow. Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing ten pounds net weight of Davis' mackerel, from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. each. If after trying a fish, I don't care for them, I'll return the rest at your expense and not owe you anything. Otherwise I'll send you $4.90 in 10 days.

Name……………………………………
Street……………………………………
City………………… State………………
Business or reference……………………………

THRIFT IS POWER · · · SAVE AND SUCCEED · · ·
BUY W.S.S.

TIRE CONSERVATION COURSE

LESSON 6 Series of Six

Guarding Tires Against Damage From Chains, Car Tracks and Brakes

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Increasing Mileage 40% By Adjusting Brakes

F. Hilgemeier & Brother of Indianapolis used Goodyear Tires on their automobiles. They didn't think that careful attention to such things as brake adjustment could increase the uniformly satisfactory mileage of Goodyears. But they finally agreed to let their Goodyear Service Station, the Meridian Service Company, inspect their tires regularly. On July 29th, of this year, they wrote that company: "Upon your advice we had the brakes of our cars carefully adjusted and we can say that it has increased the life of the tires at least forty per cent." Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 6 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to increase tire mileages by guarding against damage from chains, car tracks, and brakes.

NOT even the Goodyear All-Weather Tread can resist the wear caused by unequally adjusted brakes.

If one brake-band grips more tightly than the other, all the work of stopping the car falls on one tire.

The tread of that tire is violently rasped and scraped by road or pavement whenever the car is stopped. This rasping and scraping wears down the tread and shortens its life by many miles.

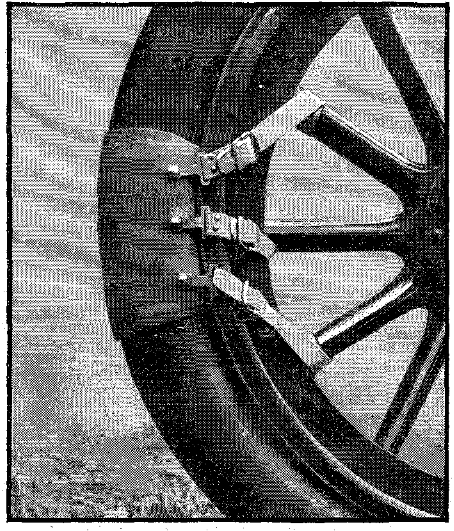
Stops can be made quicker and with greater safety if the brakes are equally adjusted; thus both wheels are used. Naturally there is less wear and tear on the tires.

◊ ◊ ◊

Sometimes the difference of adjustment is enough to lock one wheel when the car is going down a steep grade, and the tread may then be rasped to the fabric by a quarter of a mile of fast going.

In such cases a Goodyear Strap-On Boot should be applied immediately to protect the body of the tire from moisture, grit and further wear.

By thus protecting the tire until it is permanently repaired, as much as a thousand miles, perhaps several thousand, may be saved.



Showing the Goodyear Strap-On Boot in place. This is an emergency repair, enabling you to use a tire too badly damaged to run without protection.

◊ ◊ ◊

Proper adjustment of brakes is one of a number of little things that save big tire bills. Another is the "truing up" of wheels—described in Lesson 1 of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

Still others are the proper care of tread cuts—described in Lesson 2; proper inflation, described in Lesson 3; the repair of stone bruises, described in Lesson 4; and the proper care of tubes, described in Lesson 5.

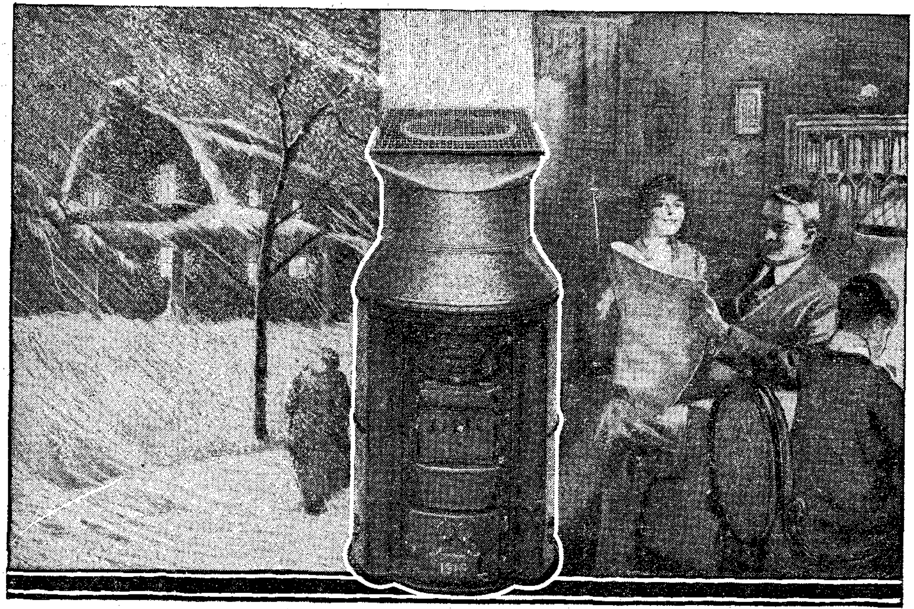
Lesson 6, in addition to describing the injuries that result from unequally adjusted brakes, tells also about the costly damage to tires when they are run in car tracks, and when chains are improperly used.

Of course in every case where tire injuries are mentioned in these lessons, the cause is given, the result, and then a simple method of prevention and cure.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for the six lessons of this complete course on tire care.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

TIRE SAVERS



The
DIVIDING LINE *between* COLD *and* COMFORT

A good heating system in a home is surely the dividing line between cold and comfort. No matter how well built, or otherwise elegantly appointed, that home is uncomfortable which cannot be kept warm.

During the coldest days and nights, you can enjoy the comfort of warm rooms, floors and halls with an

INTERNATIONAL
ONEPIPE HEATER

For most homes, it is the most efficient, most economical, and simplest heating system to run and control.

In large houses, it is an economy, and certainly a great comfort, to have this heater installed to supplement the steam or hot water system already in use.

Then, when the weather is bitter cold, the International Onepipe will insure plenty of heat everywhere in the home, always, and as quickly as wanted, without the necessity of forcing the big, coal consuming system or "waiting for steam!"

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he and his wife had suffered greatly through the blockade; but at this time most Germans--in Germany---were anxious to register their pro-Americanism. I had had to dodge many who wanted to tell me how much they admired my country and my countrymen, and how convinced they were that American participation in the war had proceeded only from pure idealism. These Americanophiles belonged to all classes, except the genuine Junkers. The latter and the American expatriates were our only critics.

"There were fewer of them, however, than there had been. Our victory and our unquestioned popularity in all parts of Europe had caused some of these deserters to change their views. It had become somewhat difficult to maintain an attitude of criticism against their own country after even the enemy had switched to admiration. Perhaps this was only another demonstration of the influence of environment.

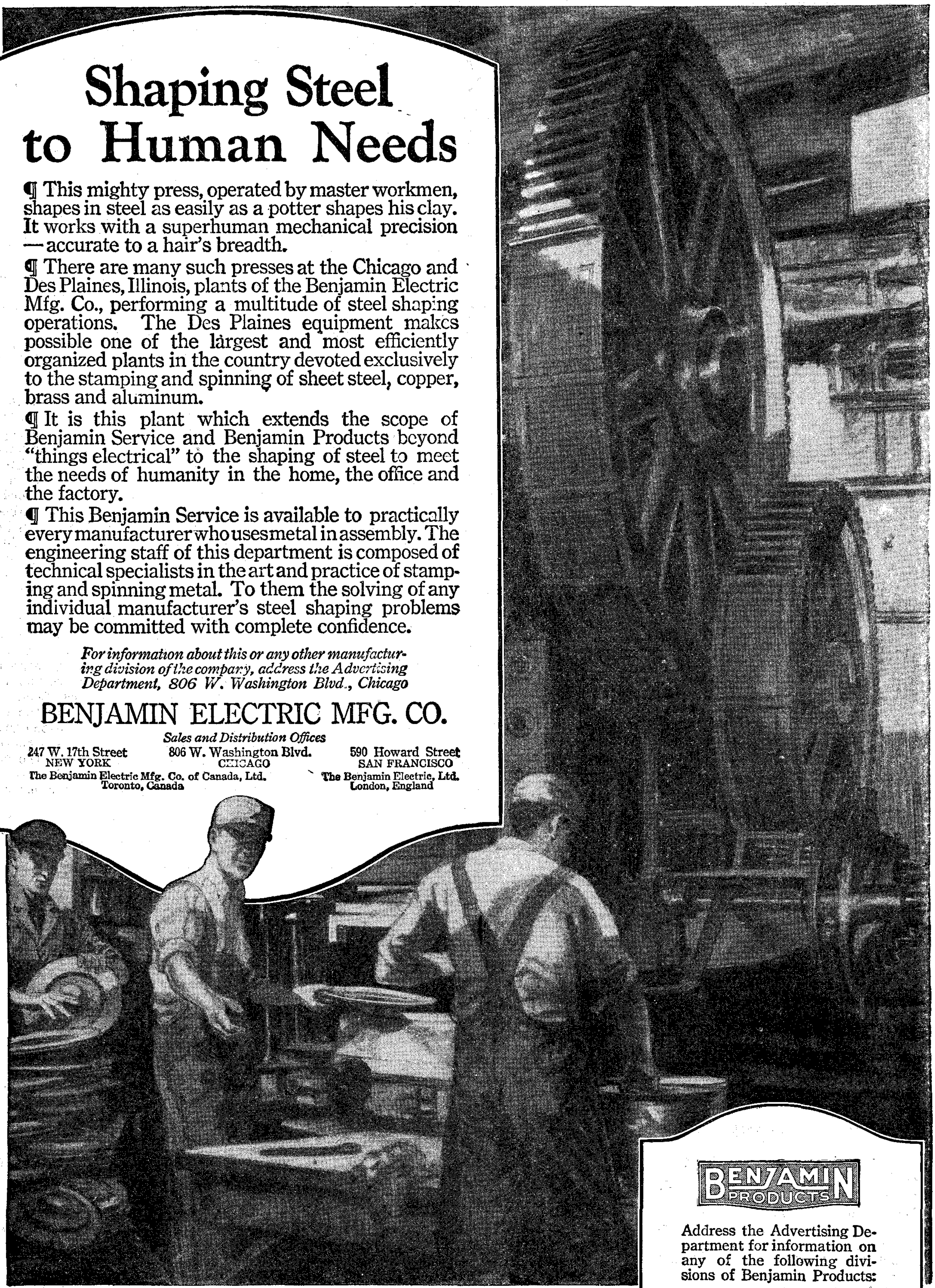
"Undoubtedly the most remarkable instance was that of a well-known college professor who had for years been representing American colleges and universities abroad. I happened to meet him on a liner from Hamburg to New York in the winter of 1912. His plans included a series of lectures at Columbia, after which he was to return to Germany. From his wife, a woman of much charm, I learned that they contemplated making their home in Munich-which they had just left for an indefinite number of years.

"Both were infatuated with the life there and both were loud in praise of Germany and the Germans. This is not said in criticism, for many good Americans held similar views before the mask was doffed and the Junkers took the center of the stage. But, in the case of the professor and his wife, the virus had struck hard and deep. Not content with merely sympathizing with the Germans when the war began, he devoted his talents and influence to their cause.

"He even rushed into print in their behalf, and his volume, "The Truth about the German Nation," will not be so easily explained away. From cover to cover it was a glorification of the Germans and of the German theories of government, including Kaiser, militarism, and international politics. And from cover to cover the effort was made to make it appear that there were no grounds for American criticism of the Germans, but, on the contrary, innumerable reasons for sympathy and good-will Apparently this scholar, who had achieved an enviable position among his colleagues, being exchange professor in 1913 and 1914 at the Universities of Vienna, Gratz, Innsbruck, Krakow, and Lemberg, and having for many years held professorships at leading American universities, was so completely befuddled by his German life that he could see his surroundings only through rose-colored glasses.

"Had the German censor himself written this book he could not more successfully have concealed facts which might be esteemed uncomplimentary to the German nation. I was told that the Kaiser had been so delighted with the professor's work that he honored him with a personal audience and used every influence to increase its circulation. I know nothing about this beyond what I was told, but, after reading the book, I was of the opinion that the Kaiser had been lacking in gratitude in not making the author at least a Herr von; which would have been so easy under the German dual nationality law, which pro-

(Continued on Page 73.)



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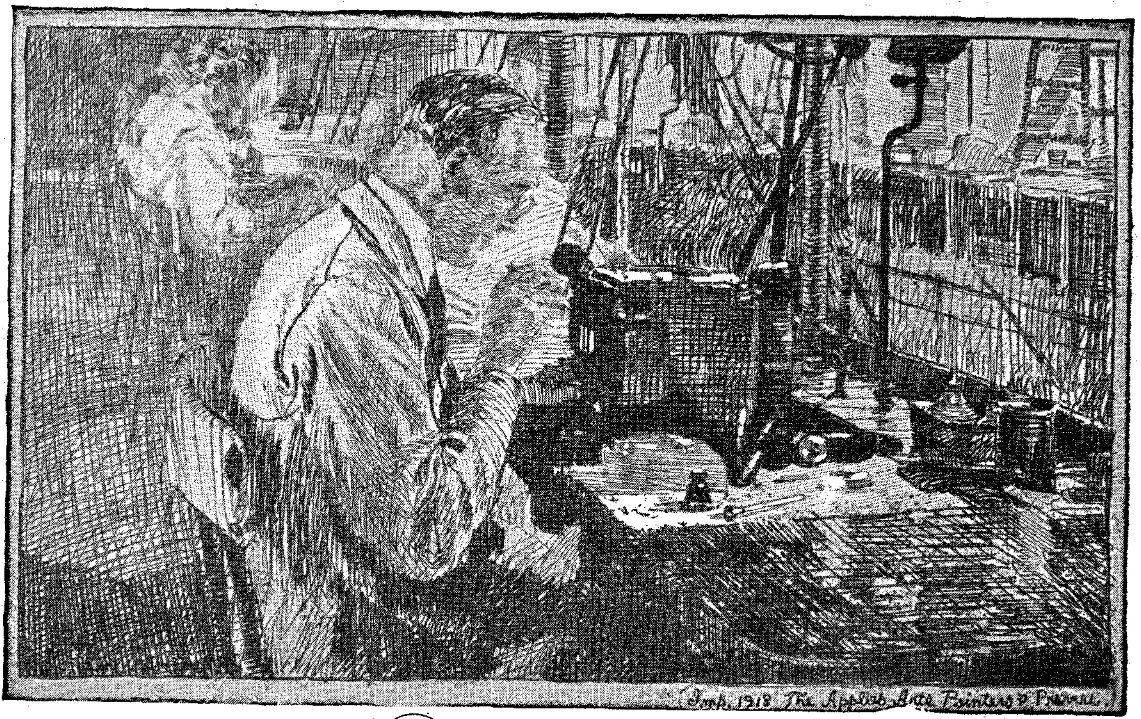
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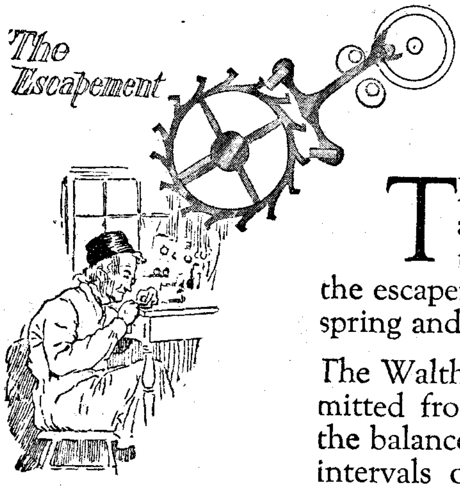

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THE escapement is the heart of a watch. Just as the heart pumps or pulsates the blood through the human body to maintain life and energy, so the escapement controls the power generated by the main spring and transfers it into elements of time.

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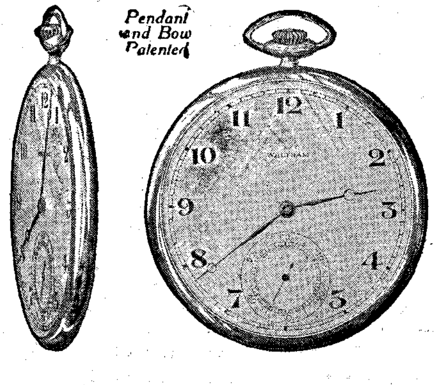

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THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

vided for just such instances of devotion to the 'fatherland' on the part of citizens of other countries.

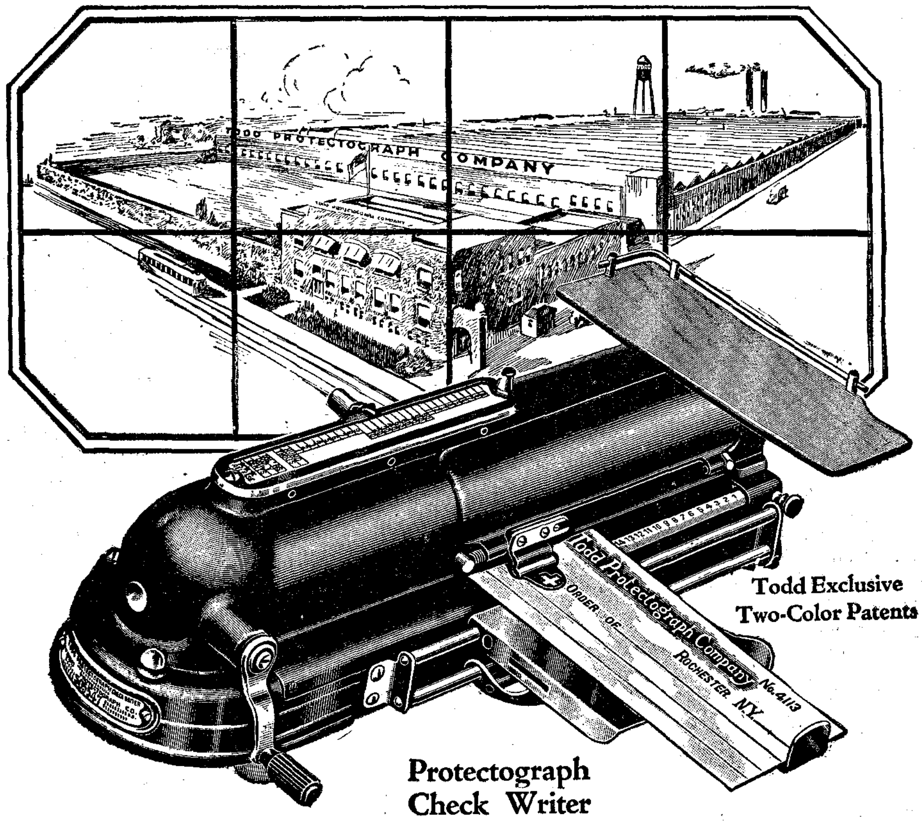
"Unfortunately, I was unable to see this professor, and obtain from him his views after the debacle, while I was in Munich. He was preparing to leave for Switzerland the day I telephoned and informed me that he could see no one because of the disorder of baggage, etc., with which he was surrounded. But we talked over the telephone, he with the deliberation and caution of one who forsees possible trouble ahead and weighs his words. Events, he said, had left him confused and uncertain,because the evidence had been so contradictory. He had been able to get the French,English, and Italian newspapers at all times, but they did not help him to clearness of vision. He must get away to some neutral spot to think over the situation, and hence his departure for Switzerland. At the moment it was impossible for him to judge who had been 'behind the beginning of the war.'

"This did not, however, deter him from advancing some evidence to uphold the prevailing German view that Russia had been the evil spirit. In 1913, he said, he had been made to realize that a great war was imminent. He was at that time exchange professor in Vienna. There he met a Viennese lace merchant just returned from Paris who told him that he could not secure the goods he wished because Paris believed that war was about to begin. All that the manufacturer would allow him to purchase was an amount which barely sufficed to keep his shop going. Yet his credit had never been questioned. Early in the following spring, when the professor was lecturing at the University of Krakow, the fear of a Russian invasion prevailed among the professors.

"No clearer proof of the fact that the professor was--consciously or otherwise---under the influence of his surroundings could have been advanced. The apologists for Germany were everywhere seeking to make it clear that Russia had forced the hand of the Kaiser, that Russia had wanted the war and had been preparing for it; and the logic adduced in support of this theory was usually no more cogent than in this instance. Somebody in Paris or Krakow or Petrograd--or any old place outside of the Teutonic Empire:--was afraid that war was coming; ergo, Russia was responsible. It could not be that the fear of war was due to the various adventures in public fire-eating indulged in by the Kaiser and his Junkers, in the innumerable provocations of France and Russia and England--and finally the wanton attack upon Serbia.

"The professor under discussion had suffered physically through the blockade and the shutting out of foodstuffs. So had his wife. She had lost forty pounds and he thirty. They had been compelled to witness much suffering among their friends. He was anxious to impress this upon me, and went on to speak of dying women and children -- victims of the Allied blockade. Of course, this was in a measure true. It was one of the unfortunate results of a war precipitated by the Germans and carried on as long as there was the remotest chance of their gaining their piratical objects. That same war had inflicted far greater torture upon innocent women and children in other countries, but the professor ignored that feature of it."

But Americans were not alone in proving the theory of environment. In Berlin the writer met a charming Dutch woman whom he had known in prewar times,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She was a singer of international reputation and had consequently been much in demand at Berlin Court functions. Royalty, having its economical side, did not pay for artistic services but exprest its appreciation in jeweled tokens -- usually brooches or pines. Mr. Rosebault says:

"On one occasion, when I was her guest, my friend received an urgent command to appear at a function given by the Empress. It was so urgent that the formal summons was preceded by a telephoned announcement by a lady in waiting.

"'Make my excuses,' said the artist contemptuously. "I have enough pins and brooches for the present."

'I am surprized at your daring,' I observed.

"'I have been bored enough,' she returned. 'You have no idea how dull and stupid those people are.'

"When I saw her recently she was in a subdued frame of mind. 'I miss the Court,' she said, with genuine regret in her voice. 'It used to be so brilliant, so picturesque. Now what have we? Think of a saddler in the place of our magnificent Emperor!'

"The subject has its painful reminiscences. Long before the war I had come into intimate relations with a musician of distinction and the most companionable of men. Altho himself free from all Teutonic taint, ties through marriage and constant association with German musicians had developed in him a spirit of admiration for all things German which held him when the war broke. On the day of the"Lusitania" outrage we happened to be together, as the result of a previous engagement. Constraint was upon both of us, however, and our dinner, usually a joyous affair, was clouded by the prevailing gloom.

"'Thank Heaven!' he exclaimed, frankly, adverting to the one topic we had hitherto sought to avoid, "no lives were lost."

"That evening, it will be remembered, the cables led us to believe that only the ship had been sunk but that passengers and crew had been saved.

"'Then you will admit,' I answered him, 'that if lives had been lost it would have been a crime.'

"'Yes,' he returned, willingly,"that would have been criminal. But you see it isn't so."

"The next day, when the full horror of the tragedy had been exposed, I sought him out deliberately. What now? I demanded. Was he prepared to admit that he had misjudged those brutes?

"'But the ship was armed,' he retorted. 'She carried guns and ammunition to be used against the Germans -- and the passengers had fair warning, you must admit. Of course, I am sorry for the innocent victims -- but this is war.'

"So it went on. When the truth about the ammunition had been demonstrated there were the other German arguments and evasions. We had agreed when the war began to avoid discussion of it as far as possible, so that we might avert a possible break in the friendship we both prized; but with American participation came an open rupture. We have not met since.

"Here was a man who had lived many years in this country, had achieved success, and made many friends here and -- most relevant -- had come to view the world largely from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint. Yet he could not resist the atmosphere created by family influence and daily association with Germans.

"Of the mental tergiversations of

THE DENTIST AND THE PUBLIC

By R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., New York City

The day is not far distant when the American people generally will fully recognize and appreciate the services of the dentist as a guardian of public health.

The United States Government accorded this recognition to his profession when, during the War, it placed the dentist on the same footing in the military establishment with the physician and surgeon.

Dentistry is a branch of medicine and the dentist is the physician and surgeon of the mouth. He is a "specialist" in the same sense as is the man who devotes himself exclusively to the eye, the ear or the throat.

The importance of his branch of medicine is becoming more evident every day. Recent medical discoveries not only emphasize the necessity of *preventive* dentistry, they also point out the fact that the dentist plays the leading role in the cure or alleviation of diseases that were for years of obscure origin.

Of course, great masses of people are ignorant of even the first principles of mouth hygiene. But others, educated in these principles, give their teeth a perfunctory brushing twice a day, and growl at a once-in-several-years bill from the dentist.

In modern dentistry, as in modern medicine, the tendency is toward *prevention* rather than *cure*. "Don't let disease get established in your mouth" the dentists say. End dental troubles before they begin by taking proper care of the teeth and gums.

"Taking proper care" means keeping the teeth and gums absolutely clean at all times, and through all the years of life.

Many parents pay slight attention to their children's teeth. They permit the first teeth to blacken and decay, or the permanent teeth to grow in out of alignment. When these teeth do not meet and occlusion is not perfect, the food is not well masticated, and malnutrition has begun. To avoid this condition the child should be under the observation of a dentist during the period of dentition.

So far as adults are concerned—most of their tooth troubles are avoidable. Visits to the dentist at frequent intervals will assure the ending of dental troubles in the most incipient stage.

Cavities detected when decay has just begun are easily and painlessly filled. When decay has progressed to the point which involves a nerve, not only is the condition serious, but treatment and repairs are painful.

All his knowledge and skill the dentist uses to avoid the infliction of pain. But when the patient does suffer, instead of blaming the dentist, let him think rather that he is enduring "a punishment which befits the crime." Had he observed the laws of mouth hygiene, had he visited his dentist *in time*, he would have saved himself useless pain and expense.

And it is a remarkable fact that so much emphasis is laid on "expense" when health and frequently life itself are at stake. A man who will cheerfully pay his lawyer a large fee for a matter involving his property only, will howl in protest when his dentist or physician charges him but a fraction of the legal fee for advice or treatment perhaps involving his very life.

The dentist, like other professional men, has invested years of his life and a large sum of money in acquiring his knowledge and skill. The return on this investment must come in professional reputation, in the consciousness of service rendered to his fellow-men and in a financial compensation sufficient to guarantee a livelihood and a reasonable share of the pleasures of life.

His fees must, of necessity, be reckoned chiefly on his time. For instance, it takes time even to clean the teeth and time that could be devoted equally well to work commanding larger compensation. The public should take this fact into consideration before protesting dental charges.

The work of the dentist is essential to the health of the community and therefore to its happiness and prosperity. If it is to be of the highest character it must be fully recognized and generously paid for. Then only will real progress be made along the pathway toward the goal which modern dentistry seeks to attain.

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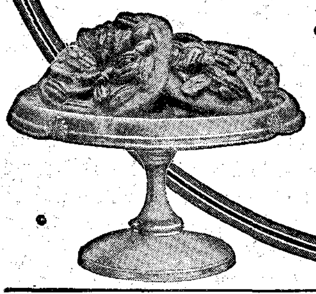

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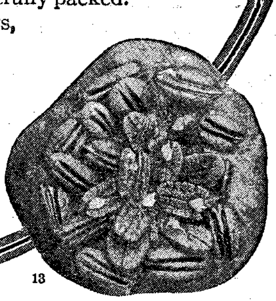

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the average German professor under the influence of the war-spirit the world has had more than its fill, but the case of Prof. Siegmund Freud, the famous proponent of psychoanalysis, is unusual. Dr. Freud had a world-wide reputation as a penetrator of the secret recesses of the mind and soul. He had invented new processes for reaching inner thoughts, for exposing even subconscious thinking. The intangible stuff of which dreams are made was not beyond his searching analysis, and he had been able to show a scientific basis for that curious and unpleasant state of mind which assumed that one was wandering on Broadway minus the coverings legally and conventionally intended for the human body. His lectures at Columbia University and elsewhere in this country had been crowded by enthusiastic believers in his supremacy over all other mental readers, as the grand past master of ratiocination. Logic was the medium in which he worked, the tool with which he had effected those marvelous lucubrations which had called forth the wonder and the admiration of the scientific and medical world. Furthermore-- and this is most important -- he disliked the Germans!

"As late as last spring, when I saw him at his home in Vienna, he reiterated this antagonism. We were discussing the proposed union of what was left of Germany and the remnants of German Austria, and he had sorrowfully declared that he could see no way out of it if Austria were to overcome her material difficulties. He would have preferred joining with England or even with Italy, but events precluded this.

"'You may well believe that we do no look forward to a German alliance,' he exclaimed, bitterly. 'There is no sympathy for the Prussians among us. Ther never has been. Who can have liking for them? Not in any of the Entente countries, not even in France, is ther less of it than here.'

"Which was quite true as to the majority of the Viennese, undoubtedly."

Yet in the heat of the war Professo Freud published a little book called "War and Death," which was little less than a justification of the Prussian theory of the supremacy of the state over morals and ethics. Possibly the explanation lies in some paragraphs, which are taken from the book:

"'Logical argumentation is powerles against affective (sic) interests.... The cleverest people suddenly behave a unintelligently as defective as soon a their understanding encounters emotional resistance.'

"'A state at war makes free use of every injustice, every act of violence that would dishonor the individual,' wrote the Professor, and compared the performance of the state with that of the individual who proceeds under the code of ethics accepted by the civilized world. 'The state,' he declared, 'hurls down in blind rage whatever bar its way, as tho there were to be no future and no peace after it (the war) is over.' And here is how he took up the cudgels for that Germany for which he had no sympathy:

"'One of these great civilized nations has become so universally disliked that it is even attempted to cas it out from the civilized community as tho it were barbaric, altho this very nation has long proved its eligibility through contribution after contribution of brilliant achievements. We live in the hope that impartial history will furnish the proof that this very nation in whose language I am writing,

(Continued on Page 79.

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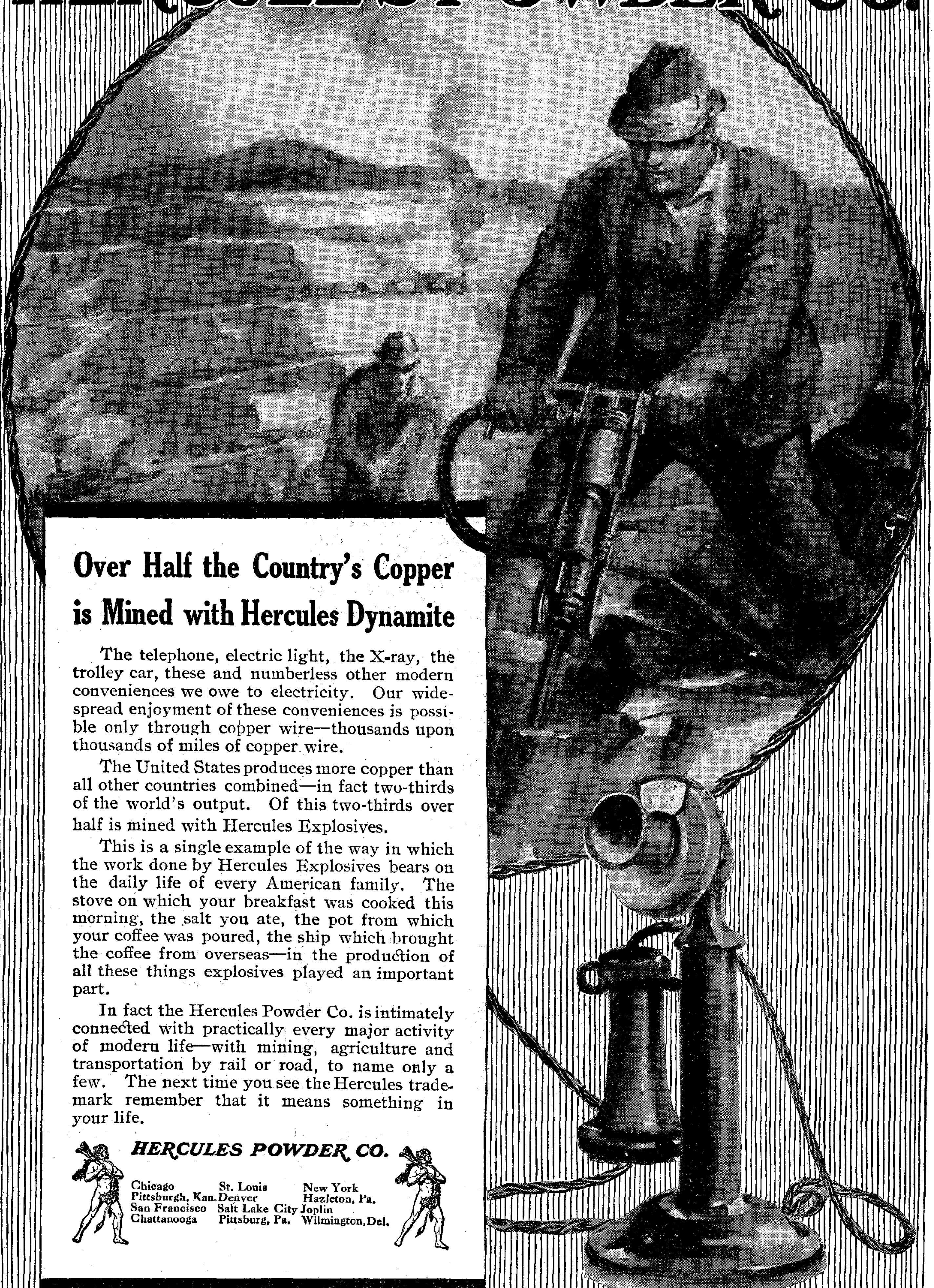

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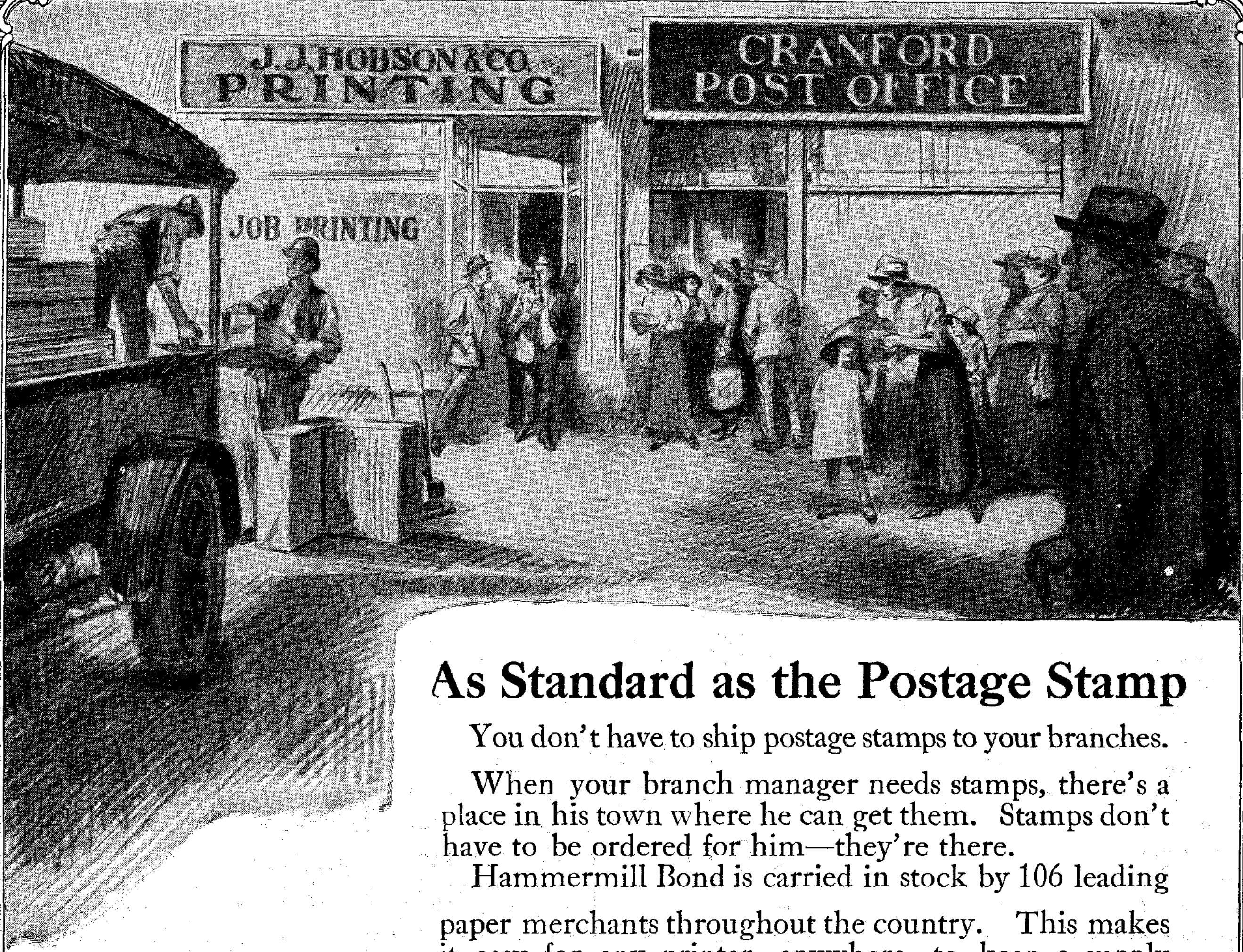

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"The Utility Business Paper"

...has sinned least against the laws of human civilization.'

"In his Vienna study the Professor, who is mild tho distinguished looking, fended off all argument by admitting that for five years he had heard nothing but lies. To which he added promptly, however, 'There have been endless lies about us, too, in the Entente countries.' Like the American professor quoted above, Dr. Freud was evidently reconsidering his published views. At least he was not willing to repeat them."

REAL PERSONALITY IN A JAP LAUNCHING

ONCE fairly on the high seas a Japanese merchantman differs not at all from one flying another flag, but in that brief interval that elapses between her completion on the ways and her admission to the sisterhood of ocean carriers, the Japanese steamship is a thing apart, a very quaint and thoroughly Japanese product. The launching ceremonies, and the appearance of the ship when she is prepared first to receive salt water about her keel, impress upon the casual newcomer from the Occident, says a writer in "The Pacific Marine Review," "that altho Japan may have drawn upon the West for much, she yet remains of the Orient, which possesses much that is old." A typical launching ceremony, as they do it in the Land of the Rising Sun, is described:

"Above the entrance to the Uraga yard, near Yokohama, two Japanese flags were crossed, but inasmuch as it was the birthday of the Empress, they may have been there in her honor and not merely because the Suez Maru was to be launched. From the gate two matted ways led, the left to the ground and the right to a covered stand. That stand had a strange appearance.

"The Suez Maru -- altho the casual Occidental did not know then that she was the Suez Maru -- had a few signal flags flying, but very few, compared with an American vessel about to be born. That aside, she was different. Now, the staging that the Japanese erect about a vessel -- that they erect about everything under construction, for that matter, a new building as well -- is merely of bamboo poles, lashed together, altogether impermanent and easily removed. Wherefore, instead of being hedged about by the thickest of scaffolding with which Americans are familiar, she stood, a bare hull, only a few derrick posts and other uprights remaining. From the stem to the framework of the bridge, her bulwarks were wreathed with pine branches, with which lilies, already wilting under the heat of a Japanese summer day, were intertwined. What resembled a bowsprit, also covered with pine twigs, projected from the forecastle head, this terminating in an upright plaque, which was evergreens fashioned into the character 'iwai,' which, of somewhat general and imprecise meaning, may be translated as 'congratulation,' 'celebration' or 'festive occasion.' Below this plaque hung a bell-shape of green branches, and still below that a balloon-like paper bag.

"On the stern, about midway up from the keel, was a circular disk. This marked the precise spot where the bot-

Crown the Thanksgiving and Christmas Feast
with
WARD'S
PARADISE FRUIT
CAKE

PARADISE FRUIT CAKE—a triumph in the art of cake-making—is the most delicious cake you have ever tasted. Made from highest grade materials, including choicest fruits from every clime, nuts, spices, butter, eggs, milk and sugar. Its irresistible goodness won't let it last long, but will keep indefinitely.

The Christmas Gift De Luxe

An out-of-the-ordinary Christmas remembrance showing thoughtful choice and tasteful selection, and a gift that will be appreciated. Solve your gift-giving problems by sending Paradise Fruit Cake to your friends. Wives, mothers, sweethearts, sisters, and daughters will appreciate this different and delicious gift as a welcome change from candy, fruit or flowers. For your list of male friends and business acquaintances select Paradise Fruit Cakes instead of cigars. Have one at home to crown the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner. Send one to the absent boys and girls at school or college who won't be home for Thanksgiving. Make their holiday a feast day.

Put up like high-grade confectionery. Wrapped in glassine paper and packed in a beautifully decorated tin box lined with lace paper and doily.

Paradise Fruit Cake weighs 5 pounds net—is a liberal size, measuring more than 10 inches in diameter. Price $5.00 each.

At your dealers or sent by us anywhere in the United States, parcel post or express prepaid, on receipt of post-office money-order.

Made by the "WARDS," the world's greatest bakers, in their world-famous sanitary bakeries.

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NEW YORK
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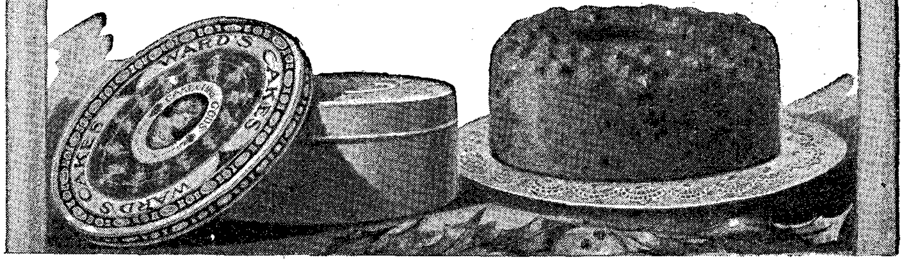
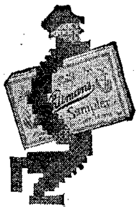


Whitman's
Sampler
contains the favorite sweets from ten Whitman's packages:

1 "Fussy" Chocolates
2 Chocolate Covered Mint Marshmallows
3 Chocolate Caramels
4 Honey White Nougat
5 1842 Bitter Sweet Chocolates
6 Chocolate-covered Liquid Cherries
7 Assorted Milk Chocolates
8 Chocolate Cream Mints
9 Jordan Almonds
10 Chocolate-covered Almonds



Each of these kinds may be had in a separate Whitman's package, if you wish. Our agencies are nearly everywhere.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"A Pillow for the Body"

That you may sleep

PEOPLE who take their daily cares to bed with them unwittingly deprive themselves of sleep. The essential thing to do is to remember that life's blessings predominate and that all petty cares soon pass. The freedom from mental tension thus gained, constitutes the first needful step in the direction of beneficial sleep.

Then comes the care of the body. It too must be wholly free from tension, if you would sleep properly.

The Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress

is a potent aid to sleep. Its body conforming, undulating responsiveness gives to the body the essential elements of perfect relaxation. You do not, as ordinarily, have to twist and turn to "find a comfortable position"; to the contrary, the "comfortable position finds you" through the uniformly responsive, soothing contact of the resilient tuftless Sealy. You relax instantly and this hastens sleep.

A single, inseparably air woven, long fibre, cotton batt, five feet high, pressed down, inserted into the ticking and released to the prescribed buoyant softness and height of the mattress, constitutes the Sealy.

Your request will bring an interesting book on sleep, some charming covering samples, and the name of our duly authorized dealer.

SEALY MATTRESS COMPANY
Sugar Land, Texas

tle of champagne, suspended by a cord, was to strike.

"Gradually, a few persons filled the stand. Foremost was a Shinto priest, whose garb, impressively simple, was the essence of dignity -- plain white costume, with flowing sleeves; a black cap, not unlike a helmet, if one can imagine the spike arising from the back instead of the center, and a quivering black ornament curving from beneath the spike. A Shinto, not a Buddhist priests, it will be remarked. For ship launchings Japan holds to her older faith, which could be dismissed as 'ancestor-worship' if there were not a score of major deities.

"In the front of the stand was a small Shinto shrine of wood. Flanking it, on either side, were large rice cakes, conspicuous at quite a distance. Below the little shrine were food offerings -- fruits; something that resembled a small dried squid and which probably was that seaweed; a white stuff which, it was explained, was 'vegetable'; and then clusters of garden vegetables, besides two bottles of 'sake, and, on the left hand, rice and water. All had some significance; just what it would be difficult to ascertain -- how difficult anyone knows who has tried to pry into what a Japanese wishes to keep concealed.

"I do not recall that Homer described the launching of a Greek vessel, but such offerings well might have been made to Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades; and perhaps that most ancient Egyptian boat, the worm-eaten fragments of which are in the Field Museum, Chicago, took her plunge under not dissimilar auspices.

"Rubbing his hands softly together once, and clapping them twice, and bowing profoundly before the little shrine, the priest uttered what seemed to be a prayer, chanting it, but not in a monotone, for there were rises and falls of key, somewhat as Chinese conversation, which runs through octaves. That done, he took a brush-like bunch of twigs, to which some shredded paper was tied, and, first passing it in front of himself, waved it before all his auditors. This was a ceremony of purification, perhaps resembling the use of holy water more than anything else.

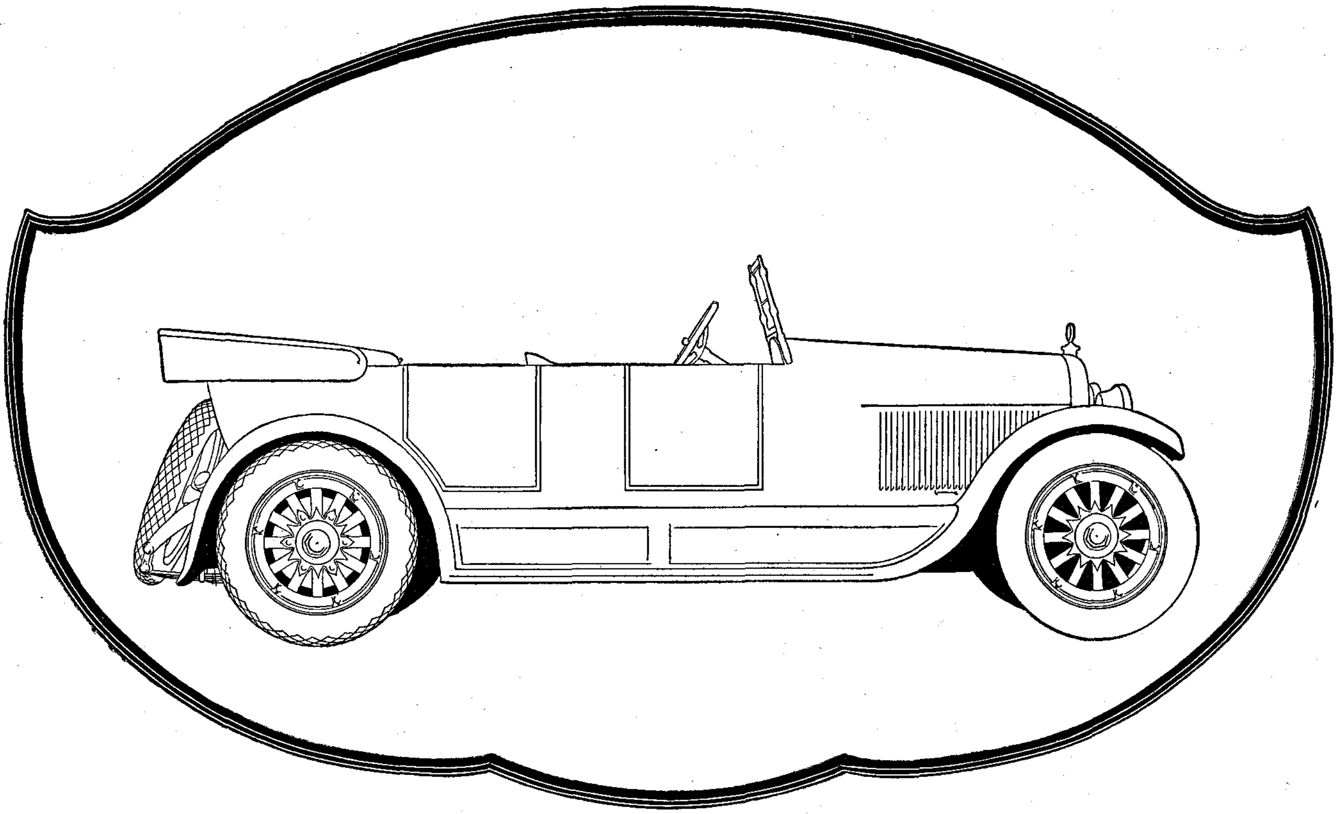
"Then the priest unfolded a written manuscript, first having opened two wee doors of the shrine. This he read -- good-speed to the vessel.

"For a distance of perhaps one hundred feet, no woman was to be seen. The owner christens a Japanese ship. The owner, in this case, Mr.Yamashita, also opened a writtenscroll, which he read, thus giving the vessel her name; a tap from a gold hammer on the cord released the champagne bottle, which swung down and broke against the disc.

"Two canvas covers, which had prevented the onlooker from ascertaining the name of the vessel, dropt from the bows, disclosing the words, Suez Maru, and the ship began to move.

"There was some slight clapping of hands, but nothing approaching the wildness of enthusiasm one sees at some American launchings. In her progress down the ways the ship, tugging at a cord tied to the paper bag at her stem, pulled it apart, and confetti fluttered about her bows. A cage, heretofore concealed by the bag, came into view but no doves flew from it, as they properly should have done. They were 'too tame,' as a yard official explained. Three, five or seven (any of which is a lucky number) of doves may be released from the bag

(Continued on Page 83.)



The JORDAN Silhouette Five

JUST ahead of the London show, and a step in advance of the Grand Palais display in Paris—Jordan presents the new Silhouette Five, the American Ace of Light Cars.

Everyone knows that the carry-all days of bulk and extravagance in motor cars are passing. The day of the handy-quick-about open car and dominating enclosed type is here.

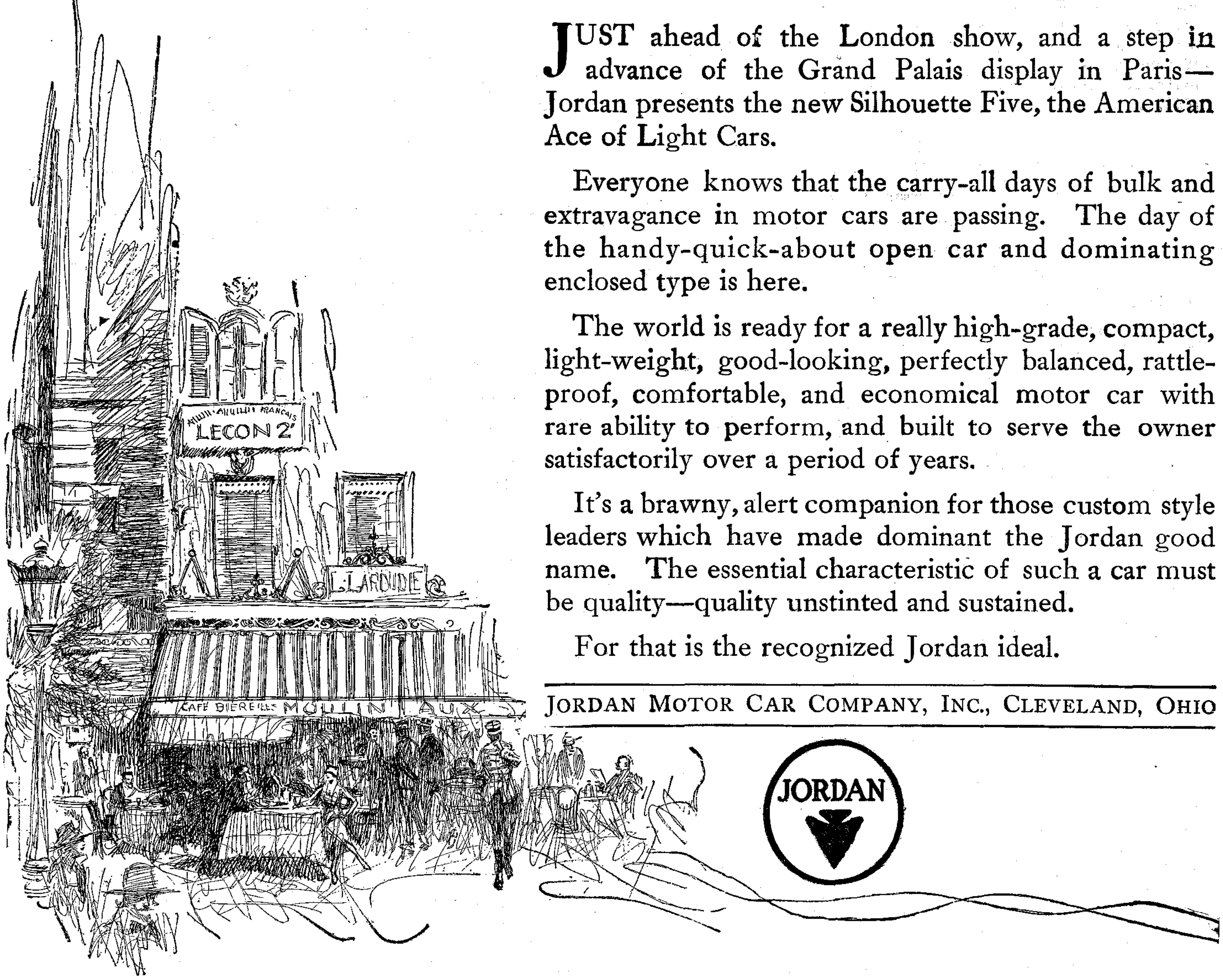
The world is ready for a really high-grade, compact, light-weight, good-looking, perfectly balanced, rattle-proof, comfortable, and economical motor car with rare ability to perform, and built to serve the owner satisfactorily over a period of years.

It's a brawny, alert companion for those custom style leaders which have made dominant the Jordan good name. The essential characteristic of such a car must be quality—quality unstinted and sustained.

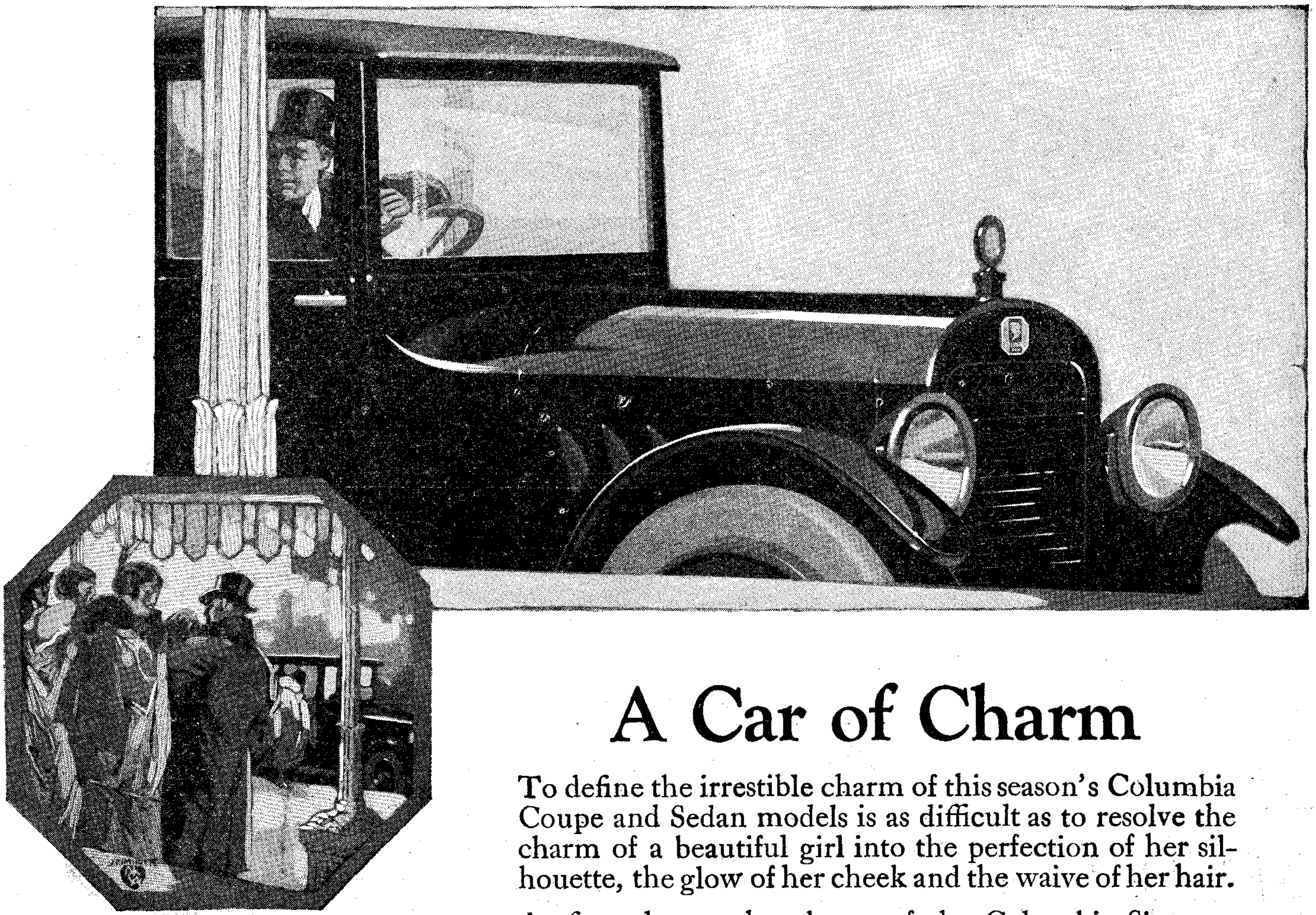
For that is the recognized Jordan ideal.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INC., CLEVELAND, OHIO

JORDAN



Columbia Six



A Car of Charm

To define the irrestible charm of this season's Columbia Coupe and Sedan models is as difficult as to resolve the charm of a beautiful girl into the perfection of her silhouette, the glow of her cheek and the waive of her hair.

At first glance, the charm of the Columbia Six may seem to come from the beautiful symmetry of the body lines—the work of this country's leading body designers.

Then, it may seem to result from the tonal blending of the interior decorations—the richness of the fabrics—the utter restfulness of the seats and upholstery—the excellence of the coach work and the perfection and harmony of the furnishings and fittings down to the most minute details.

But to the Columbia owner this charm is even more definite. He feels it through the expressed admiration of everyone who sees or rides in his car.

He soon learns it is founded on the sound basis of mechanical excellence, achieved by parts makers, each of whom is an acknowledged leader in his field.

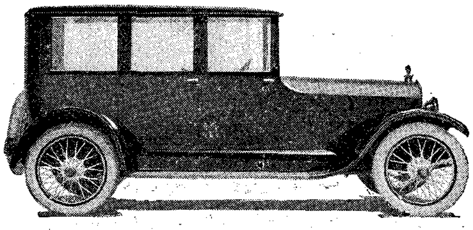
Prove man, woman or car false at heart and the utmost exterior charm vanishes instantly. The charm of the Columbia Six is a permanent thing, season after season. And the reason is because the Columbia Six is "Good Clear Through."

COLUMBIA MOTORS COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.

For the Mechanically Inclined

The Columbia Six Chassis is particularly adapted to closed car bodies, on account of the non-synchronizing spring suspension, which results in remarkably quiet, easy riding qualities, and the thermostatically controlled radiator shutters, which do away with most cold weather motoring troubles, such as hood covers, radiator blankets, cardboard protectors, hard starting, slow warming up and the like.

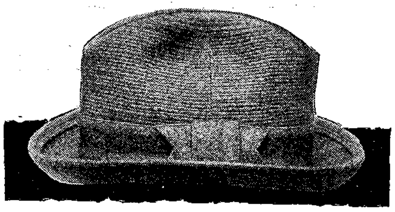
Prices:—Five-Passenger Touring Car, $1695.00; Four-Passenger Sport Model (Five wire wheels included) $1845.00; Three-Passenger Roadster (Five Disteel wheels included) $1845.00; Four-Passenger Coupe, $2850.00; Five-Passenger Touring Sedan, $2850.00. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.



The Gem of the Highway

COLVMBIA SIX

"THE WELTSHIRE"



Just the proper hat
for this time o' year

A Tweed Hat is as necessary to a gentleman's wardrobe as a cap or felt hat.

MERTON
TWEED
HATS

are sold in stores where style dominates and distinctive apparel is sought.

"Merton" Tweed Hats are suitable for every kind of sport and weather.

RAKISH—JAUNTY—COMFORTABLE.

There's a Merton hat
or cap for every sport

Chas. S. Merton & Co.

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MERTON
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

WHICH?

75c or $20.00

To Repair That Leaky Radiator

Do you know that you can stop any leak in auto radiator or cooling system in 5 to 10 minutes by simply pouring a can of Liquid

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

into the radiator? No need to dismantle radiator, no expensive soldering, no delay and only 75c as against perhaps $20.00.

RADIATOR
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LIQUID COMPOUND
POSITIVELY STOPS LEAKS
DOES NOT IMPAIR COOLING
CONTAINS NO ACID
DOUBLES LIFE OF RADIATOR
PRICE 75 CENTS

You take no chances. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. We have been Neverleak specialists for twenty-five years and **know how to stop leaks.**

At all dealers or
sent direct.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.
398 Ellicott Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

"The LIQUID VENEER People"

when the ship moves.

"The single American touch, aside from the actual launching itself, came with the blowing of a whistle. It continued for a time after the hand-clapping had died away, but not for long.

"An anchor was dropt and the Suez Maru had been launched. After some bowings, otherwise in a silence as deep as that in which they had observed the ceremony, the spectators departed.

"But they say that the launching tea or dinner is conducted altogether as in the yards of America."

TO DISCOURAGE AUTO-THIEVES DON'T BUY FROM THEM

AS LONG AS AUTOMOBILE THIEVES have no difficulty in disposing of the thousands of cars which they gather in every year, business is likely to continue brisk in the auto-stealing industry. The surest way of reducing motor car thefts, says A. L. Zeckendorf, President of the Detroit Auto Dealers Association, is to eliminate the market for stolen automobiles. Buyers are warned to deal only with responsible firms and individuals. To quote the Detroit "Journal," which quotes Mr. Zeckendorf:

"It is a known fact that motor car thieves have operated in organized gangs and that every large city has harbored a number of dealers in used cars who have acted as outlets for stolen cars.

"'As a rule a stolen car is not offered for sale in the city in which it was stolen, and it has been an entirely difficult matter for metropolitan police departments to trace them,' says Mr. Zeckendorf. 'However, in a great number of cases the purchaser of one of these cars, altho entirely innocent of the fact that it is stolen property, has been forced to surrender it to the police without any redress and at an entire loss of his money.'

"Mr. Zeckendorf, as president of the D. A. D. A. is in a measure responsible for a campaign which has been conducted by the association warning buyers of used cars to make sure that the cars they buy are not stolen property. It is hoped that this campaign will help to eliminate in Detroit the unscrupulous dealers who handle cars of doubtful ownership. The fact that there are a great many reputable dealers offering used motor cars for sale makes it possible for the buyer to make his purchase with absolute safety.

"Even though through chance a stolen car should happen to fall into the hands of a responsible dealer and be sold by him, still the purchaser would be protected, as the dealer would assume the responsibility and see to it that the purchaser did not suffer a loss. For this reason the dealers' association is requesting buyers to investigate the responsibility of the man or firm with whom they do business."

As a particularly valuable precaution, the Newark "Evening News" urges that every car owner put on his car some special mark by which he could identify it.

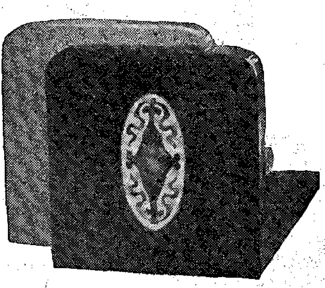
Gift Suggestions

A DELIGHTFUL ramble through the Daniel Low "Book of 10,000 Gifts" makes it easy to express your Christmas good wishes exactly as you would like—without leaving your easy chair!

For more than half a century the house of Daniel Low & Company has been building a country-wide friendship with over 100,000 families. Its very foundation is our ability to supply in an unusually convenient way a splendid variety of unique gifts. Prices are naturally lower than those of smaller or local concerns.

Here are just a few things to help you "Shop Early" pleasantly.

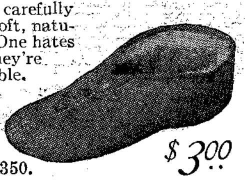
Mahogany Book Ends, $4.50



—A thoughtful and very pleasant holiday remembrance. The beauty and refinement of the handsome inlaid design on the solid mahogany is unusually attractive. 4½" high. Mention No. Z687.

Slippers!

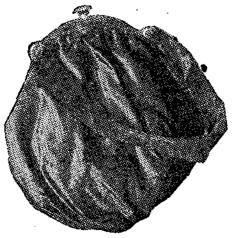
And such slippers! All sheepskin leather, carefully made—with the soft, natural wool inside. One hates to remove them they're so cosily comfortable.



A splendid gift! Can be dry cleansed. All sizes. Mention shoe size and No. W350.

$3.00

Chiffon Velvet Bag, $5.50



Finest chiffon velvet with large velvet-covered button on bottom. Highest quality silk lining. Clasp pocket inside, mirror to match. 7¾" deep. Colors: black, taupe, purple, blue or brown. Mention which and No. L1645.

Send for "Book of 10,000 Gifts"

Not only is satisfaction with each article guaranteed, but also its safe delivery, charges paid.

DANIEL LOW
& Company

—A 200-page "storehouse" of jewelry, silverware, leather goods, baby things, novelties, unusual gifts of all kinds, priced lower than customary; suitable for all purses.

Tear off the coupon now!

If interested in the truth about diamonds, ask also for "The Daniel Low DIAMOND BOOK."

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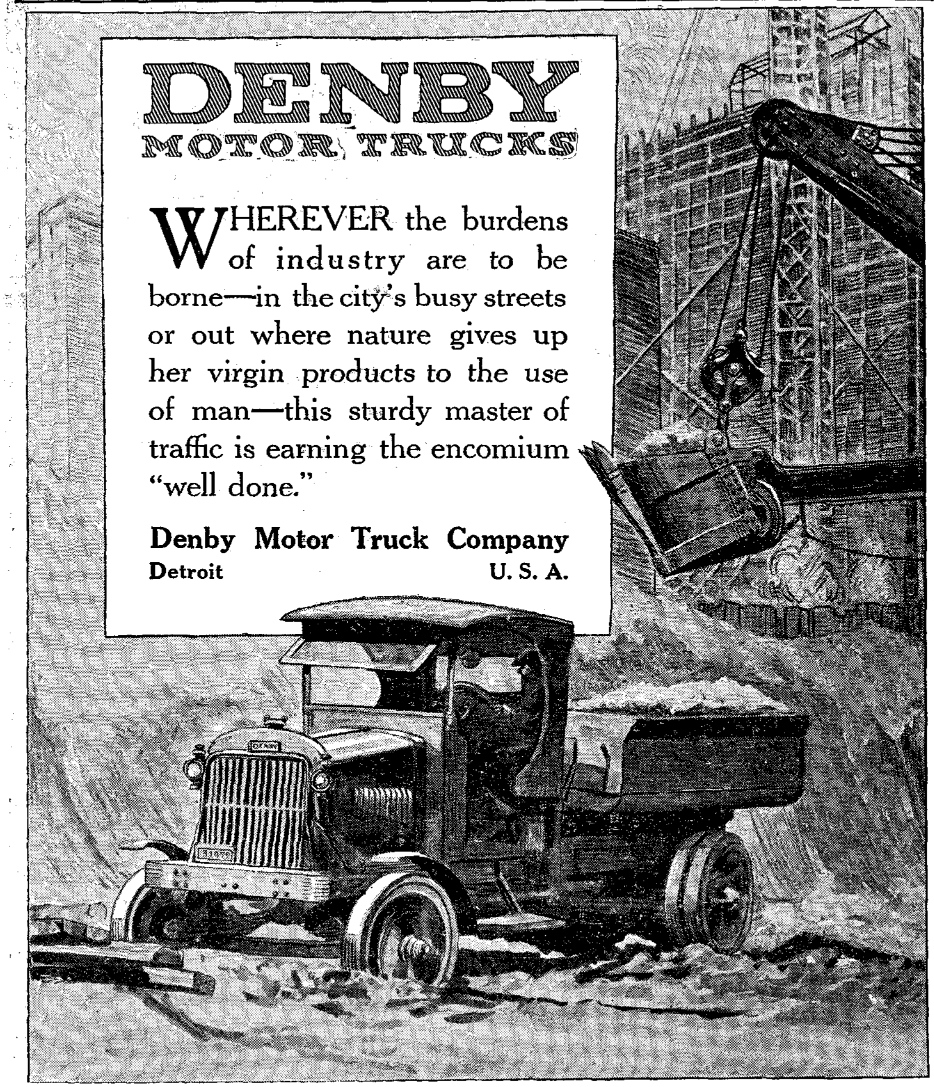
REDMANOL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
The Perfect Mouthpiece

Pipes, $1 to $25
Holders, 35c to $10

A MAN never had a friendlier pipe between his teeth than those with bits of Redmanol. It has all the beauty of amber, but with added strength. It is odorless, tasteless, non-inflammable—a triumph of modern chemistry. In an endless variety of craftsman-cut shapes. Ask us, if your dealer hasn't it.

Redmanol Chemical Products Co.
Chicago Dept. 42 Illinois

Where sportsmen gather to show fine horses—the preferred mouthpiece for pipes and holders.



DENBY
MOTOR TRUCKS

WHEREVER the burdens of industry are to be borne—in the city's busy streets or out where nature gives up her virgin products to the use of man—this sturdy master of traffic is earning the encomium "well done."

Denby Motor Truck Company
Detroit U. S. A.

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

October 16 -- The Shantung amendment, giving the German concessions to China instead of Japan, is defeate in the Senate by a vote of 55 to 35

The House of Representatives of Urugua approves the Peace Treaty, accordin to advices from Montevideo.

The text of the note of the Supreme Council inviting Germany to participate in the blockade of Russia is published in Berlin, and shows tha Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico Chili, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela have also been invited to tak part in the blockade.

October 17 -- The Austrian National Assembly ratifies the Peace Treaty c St. Germain, by a vote without dc bate.

October 18 -- The Peace Conference, ac cording to advices from Paris, d cides to leave the settlement of t Fiume question to direct negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavi

The Supreme Council adopts a resoluti that delegates of the Great Powe may sit on the various commission created under the Peace Treaty, a may vote on questions before the commissions, whether or not thei governments have yet ratified th Treaty.

October 21 -- A series of seven compr mise reservations are introduced the Senate by Senator McCumber North Dakota.

French ratification of the Peace Trea is completed when the State seal affixed to the document.

CENTRAL POWERS

October 15 -- The food supply in Austria and Hungary has been so reduced that danger to the lives of the inhabitants exists in many of the large cities, says a report from Vienna.

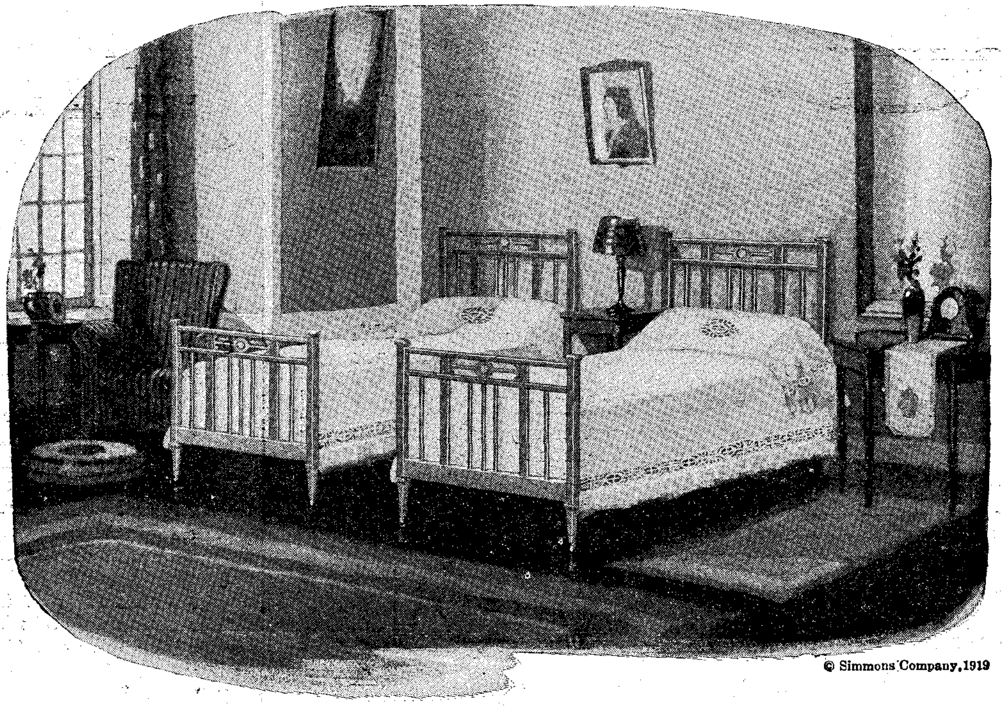
October 16 -- The German authorities begin carrying out the evacuation first and second zones of Schleswi complying with the Peace Treaty co ditions.

The Supreme Council decides to send representative to Budapest to de with new complications in the sit ation there growing out of complaints as to the military tactic of the Roumanians, and demands th they be compelled to withdraw fr Hungary immediately.

According to advices from Berlin, General Ludendorff is reported have refused to appear before th parliamentary Commission investig ing the responsibility of German leaders in the war.

A dispatch from Berlin says that th German government hands to Marsha Foch its reply to the demands of the Allies concerning the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces. I asserts that General von der Golt the former German Commander, has been recalled, and repudiates an warlike intentions by Germany ei ther against the Lettish or Russi peoples.

October 17 -- A bill is introduced i the Austrian National Assembly sti ulating that the territory assigned Austria by the treaty of St.



© Simmons Company, 1919

The new note in bedroom furniture

Metal Beds of Good Design by Simmons Company

The woman who really wants a bed that adds beauty to the room, can now gratify her desire in these beautiful new Simmons patterns.

HERETOFORE, when she bought a metal bed it was because of its sanitary character and in spite of the way it looked in the room.

But now, with the new Simmons designs to choose from, she can have all the sanitary advantages of metal and all the charm of present-day decorative feeling.

What could be more charming than the Simmons Twin Beds illustrated above, for instance, (No. 1809)—an example of perhaps a dozen different styles that she will find in the stores of prominent merchants!

* * *

Long ago the Simmons Company recognized the possibilities of fine designing in beds, but they were hampered by the limitations of old-style tubing.

What they needed was a tubing truly seamless and smooth all over—in contrast to the unsightly seam and roughness of the old gas-pipe idea in iron tubing.

The need led to an *invention*—the Simmons Seamless Steel Tubing, entirely free from seam and without a roughness to mar its polish or spoil the perfect finish of the enamel.

All these new beds are made of the Simmons Square Seamless Steel Tubing and you will note their perfect finish the minute you examine the enamel.

You have choice of Ivory and all the Decorative Colors—as well as Hardwood effects, Mahogany, Oak, and Circassian Walnut.

And as to size, your choice of Twin Beds (as illustrated) or Double Width. The Simmons Company was one of the first advocates of the Twin Bed idea, now generally adopted everywhere.

* * *

Beds Built for Sleep—that is the Simmons principle and has been for twenty-five years.

That principle produced the Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Locks, that hold the bed square and firm—prevent rattle and squeak, give the nerves a chance to relax and invite deep repose.

It produced the Simmons Springs—for no one can sleep soundly on a spring that sags or humps or loses its resiliency.

Your choice of two types—

THE SLUMBER KING—a spring composed of flexible steel strips with spirals of high-test spring wire; so combined that the spring action is equal in all directions. Regular finish, silver gray oxidized—rustproof.

THE MOUNT VERNON—the Simmons improvement on the box spring idea.

Finish, oxidized copper—rustproof.

* * *

You will find these new Simmons Beds in all the leading stores—and with them Brass Beds by Simmons Company.

Also some notable Cribs for Children—*Built for Sleep*, which is even more important for the growing child than for the adult.

Simmons Beds cost little, if any, more than old-style beds.

If you have any trouble in finding them, a post card to us will bring you the names of Simmons merchants near your home.

SIMMONS COMPANY, Kenosha, Wisconsin

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA NEWARK, NEW JERSEY MONTREAL, CANADA

SIMMONS BEDS-*Built for Sleep*

PURE RADIANT HEAT
LIKE SUNSHINE

THE LOGICAL SOLUTION
TO THE HEATING PROBLEM IN AMERICAN HOMES

The Humphrey Radiantfire

COMBINES LUXURY, EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

It produces radiant heat waves and directs fully 80% of the heat right out into the room where you sit. It doesn't heat the ceiling. Every cubic foot of gas you pay for is utilized.

IT IS INSTANTANEOUS

Turn it on when you enter the room and it immediately floods your room with radiant heat rays as pure and wholesome as sunshine. Turn it out when not needed, thus eliminating waste.

ABSOLUTELY AND POSITIVELY ODORLESS

It does not heat the air in the room, in fact when you turn your Radiantfire out the air is as cool and fresh as when you entered the room.

Inquire of your gas company or local dealer or write our nearest representative for full particulars

GENERAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan
New York San Francisco Pittsburgh Cincinnati Philadelphia Chicago
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ALWAYS CLEAN
USED LIKE A CLOTH TOWEL
NORTHERN

A Clean Towel for Each Pair of Hands

Use once and throw away. Real economy and sanitation is combined with the dainty freshness of the finest linen. These long-fibred towels are consistent with the hygienic appointments of the modern lavatory.

Sold only through legitimate trade channels.

Write on your business stationery for a free package of 25 towels.

Northern FIBRE FOLDED TOWELS
NORTHERN PAPER MILLS
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Germain shall be a Democratic Republic under the name of "The Republic of Austria."

October 18 -- The City Council of Vienna adopts resolutions asking American assistance for that city so it may be able to exist through the winter.

October 21 -- The committee appointed by the German Government to investigate the responsibility of the German officials for the war, holds its first session in Berlin.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 15 -- Military successes by anti-Bolshevik armies are reported to London from various sources. Capture of the important city of Orel by General Denikine's army is claimed by Denikine and admitted in an official statement of the Russian Soviet. Thousands of prisoners and a great quantity of materials are reported captured.

Stockholm reports that the Northwestern Russian Army of General Yudenitch has pushed 35 miles beyond Yamburg, which was recently captured, and is within 50 miles of Petrograd.

Polish troops begin an offensive against the German-Russian forces in the Baltic region, according to advices from Riga, and are said to have captured Kovno.

October 16 -- Reports from London say that the army of General Yudenitch is 25 miles from Petrograd, which is being evacuated by the Bolsheviki.

Messages from Copenhagen say a British and French squadron of more than 20 warships arrive at Riga,and the military situation about the city is developing favorably for the Lettish forces.

A wireless report from Taganrog,Russia, received in Helsingfors, announces that the Don Cossack troops have captured 9,000 Bolsheviki in the vicinity of Veroneza,recently occupied by General Denikine after hard fighting.

Premier Ullman,of Lettonia,telegraphs from Riga to Copenhagen,announcing that the Letts had recaptured Duenamuende, the port at the mouth of the Duna, northwest of Riga,from the German-Russian forces.

October 20 -- According to advices received by the London War Office,the Bolshevik forces in Petrograd, assailed by the Russian Northwestern Army under General Yudenitch and isolated from the world, are said to be preparing for a siege.

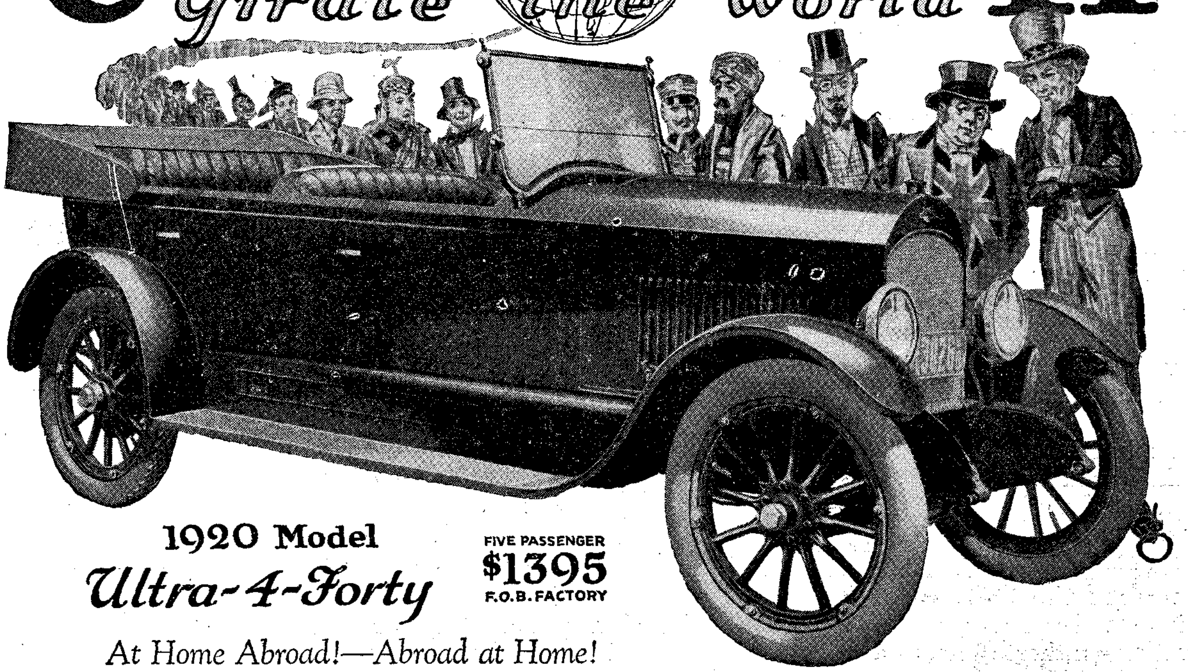
Advices to the British War Office state that the troops of General Denikine had driven the Bolsheviki from Kiev, which they had temporarily occupied.

October 21 -- Russian reports reaching Helsingfors say that a state of rebellion exists in and around Petrograd.

OTHER FOREIGN EVENTS

October 15 -- According to Brussels advices, the Belgian delegates negotiating in Paris with representatives of Holland relative to the controversy between the two countries growing out of the proposed revision of the Treaty of 1839, are about to conclude a compromise with

COMMONWEALTH
MOTOR CARS
Girdle the World



1920 Model
Ultra-4-Forty

FIVE PASSENGER
$1395
F.O.B. FACTORY

At Home Abroad!—Abroad at Home!

"THE CAR WITH THE FOUNDATION"

IN tropical lands—in freezing lands —on home trails familiar to you; you'll find the Commonwealth, a famed traveler of world highways.

To have created a car equal to the varying conditions of five seasons of world wide use foretells what the builders of the Commonwealth have accomplished—and justifies the Commonwealth reputation.

Every worker in the great four and one-half acre Commonwealth plant realizes the responsibility of this reputation—and every modern facility has been provided that may build a car to uphold it.

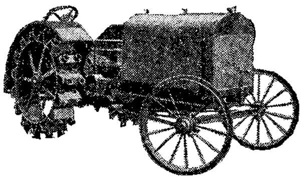
Seasoned in the hardest usage, the Commonwealth Ultra-4-Forty comes to you with a known record and a triple value—in reasonable first cost—in high resale worth—and in an ability to deliver an exceptional mileage value.

Ask us for Descriptive Folder and name of your Commonwealth Distributor.

To dealers and distributors—the Commonwealth Franchise-Agency grows more valuable. It would be an asset to your business. Full particulars supplied without obligation.

THOROBRED TRACTOR

Self-cleaning patented tubular steel tread. Four bottom plow 18 belt H. P. Oil-burning engine. Timken Roller Bearings thruout. ASK FOR "THOROBRED TRACTOR" FOLDER.



A COMMONWEALTH PRODUCT

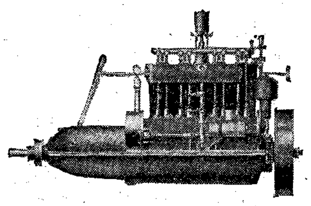
BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS:

Cradled on a great chrome-nickel Parish & Bingham frame, the Ultra-4-Forty travels with safety and comfort. And the frame construction is typical for it shows with what keen understanding and caution the Commonwealth is built thruout. Six cross members strengthen and reinforce every inch of its deep, extra heavy channel. Sport-type, five-passenger body, 117 inch wheelbase, full floating spiral drive axle. 32x4 tires. Price equipped $1395 f.o.b. factory.

Commonwealth Motors Company
Address General Offices, Chicago, Illinois
Factories—Joliet, Illinois, U. S. A.

QUAYLE Oil-Burning ENGINE

For heavy duty service. 25-35 H. P. No carburetor, electric ignition or force-feed fuel pump. Starts and runs on any free flowing oil. Ask for "QUAYLE OIL BURNING ENGINE" Folder.



A COMMONWEALTH PRODUCT

A Simpler Way To Prepare Your Face For Shaving

Shavaid, from the laboratories of Bauer & Black, turns an irritating task into a refreshing pleasure. You are invited to try this luxurious beard softener at our expense. The coupon brings a Free Trial Tube.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

THIS is a message of supreme relief to men who shave. It means an end to old, slow, harsh ways. Shavaid brings real comfort. It saves time.

Shavaid prepares the beard properly for shaving. It softens the hairs quickly, and acts on the skin as a cooling, soothing balm.

It reduces the annoying and time-consuming preparation hitherto necessary. Now you need merely apply a thin coat of Shavaid to the dry face, then the lather—which need not be rubbed in—then shave.

The result is amazing.

All in Shavaid

No need now, before shaving, to apply hot water applications. No need to give the face a mussy lather rub. Shavaid takes their place.

Hot water applications before shaving should be avoided, as skin specialists agree. Hot water makes the face tenderer. It brings the blood to the surface at the wrong time.

Pores are opened abnormally. The skin is rougher. Natural oils are removed.

Shavaid keeps the skin firm and smooth—the pores remain normal during shaving. The razor gains a clean sweep. You can shave closer—*with real comfort!*

And without the usual abrasions and the frequent need of the caustic stick.

The coating of Shavaid not only softens the beard, but acts as a complete and scientific balm for the skin. The cuticle is protected. The face feels soft and velvety.

And during the shave, Shavaid keeps the lather moist and creamy. There is none of that dried-out stretched feeling to the skin.

Harsh treatment ages the skin prematurely and brings wrinkles. Men who shave daily should protect their skin against all irritating ways.

Tested and Proved

Shavaid comes to market after a long scientific study and countless experiments.

We realize, however, that what we say about it may appear almost incredible to men who have found no relief in years.

And so to further convince you, we want you to try Shavaid, and to give it a thorough test, at our expense.

We want you to judge it by comparing it with your present way. Then there is no question of its efficiency. It proves that it can save time. It proves its ability to make shaving easier, pleasanter.

Merely mail us the coupon and we will send a free trial tube, sufficient for this test.

Then after trying it, and agreeing that it is what you have long wished for, you can buy it at your druggist's for 50c per tube.

B&B
Shavaid
At Druggists—50c a Tube
BAUER & BLACK
Chicago, New York, Toronto
Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Free Trial Tube
BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, Ill.
Mail free trial tube of Shavaid to
Name ....
Street Address ....
City.................... *State* ....

Holland in the form of a Belgian-Dutch alliance.

Sir Donald McLean, M. P. in a speech to his constituents states that England's deficit for the first six months of the present fiscal year is $1,405,000,000, as estimated by the Chancellor of Exchequer.

A report from Santiago, Chile, says that owing to the disruption of the alliance between the Liberal Democratic and National parties the coalition cabinet formed September 26 has resigned.

The Clemenceau ministry is sustained in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 324 to 132.

October 16 -- According to a Paris report Captain d'Annunzio, whose forces are now holding the city of Fiume, sends a message to Premier Clemenceau asking that the latter take the initiative in securing a declaration from the Allied Governments making Fiume a free port.

October 20 -- Greek troops are advancing to occupy western Thrace, says a Salonica dispatch, in harmony with the terms of the Allies.

According to advices received in Washington through official channels the Mexican Government has adopted the reconcentrado system against the Villistas of Chihuahua. The system involves the abandonment by the inhabitants of all small towns and villages in Chihuahua and their concentration in the larger cities. Villa is reported to have more than 6,000 men well armed and equipped in camp in northern Durango, ready for immediate service.

October 21 -- Ontario, Canada, votes to continue the bone-dry war-time liquor regulations by a majority estimated to run close to 200,000.

DOMESTIC

October 15 -- John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, issues a call to 4,000 local unions in the country, ordering all union bituminous coal miners in the United States out on strike at midnight, October 31.

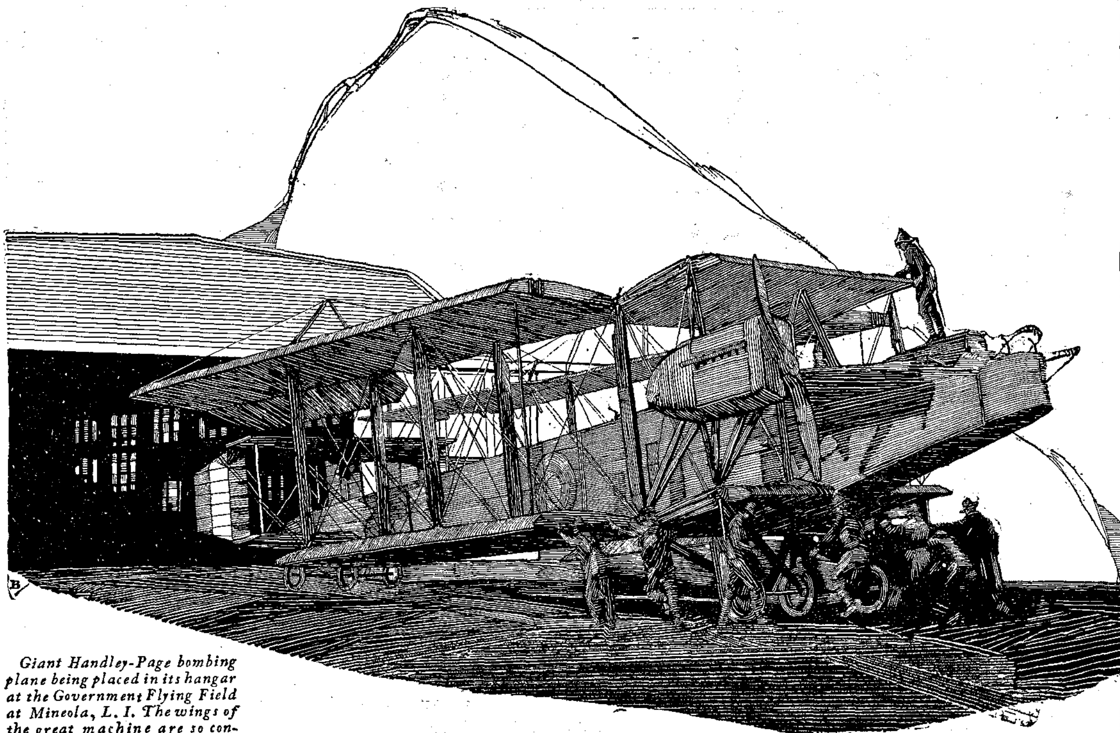
A contingent of 2200 regular troops leave Camp Dix for Silesia, where they will do police duty during the plebiscite to determine whether the province will join Poland or remain under German sovereignty.

Formal custody of five of the eight former German passenger ships, title to which is now a subject of diplomatic discussion between the United States and Great Britain, is transferred from the War Department to the United States Shipping Board.

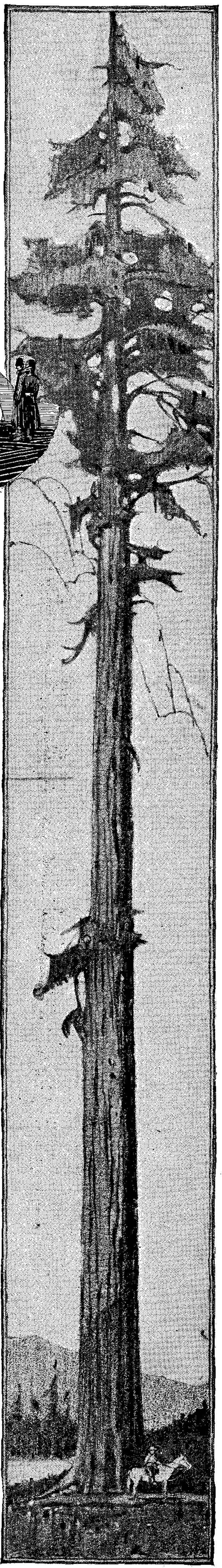
October 16 -- American participation in northern Russian hostilities and around Archangel has resulted in a total of 553 casualties, according to a complete record given out by the War Department.

With only one dissenting vote the House passes the bill urged by the State Department, extending for one year after the declaration of peace, the war time control over the issuance of passports to aliens desiring to enter the United States.

October 17 --The last two of the four amendments to the Peace Treaty are voted down in the Senate, and ratification of the Peace Treaty without textual amendments is now con-



Giant Handley-Page bombing plane being placed in its hangar at the Government Flying Field at Mineola, L. I. The wings of the great machine are so constructed that they can be folded back when not in use. Drawn from a photo; copyright International Film.



Redwood for Aeroplane Hangars

Remarkable resistance to fire is the chief claim of Redwood for consideration as a lumber for Aeroplane Hangars.

Unlike most woods, Redwood is free from *pitch* or *resin*, the elements that render wood excessively inflammable.

Through thirty centuries, the great Redwood forests of California have been immune from destructive fires. The great San Francisco conflagration of 1906 was checked in a dozen places by rows of slow-burning Redwood houses. Laboratory tests have proved Redwood to possess from four to twelve times greater resistance to fire than other woods commonly used for fire-door cores.

Send for booklets describing Redwood and its many advantages: "Redwood for the Engineer," "Redwood Roofs," "California Redwood Homes," "Physical Properties of Redwood" (Government Forestry Bulletin), "How to Finish Redwood," "Redwood Lattice Trusses" and others.

You will want to know about Redwood as an all-purpose building lumber. Ask us for any special information.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
714 Exposition Building, San Francisco, California

California Redwood

Resists fire and rot

MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION

*Albion Lumber Company
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†Irvine & Muir Lumber Company
*Little River Redwood Company
†Mendocino Lumber Company
*Northwestern Redwood Company
‡The Pacific Lumber Company
†Union Lumber Company
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EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES

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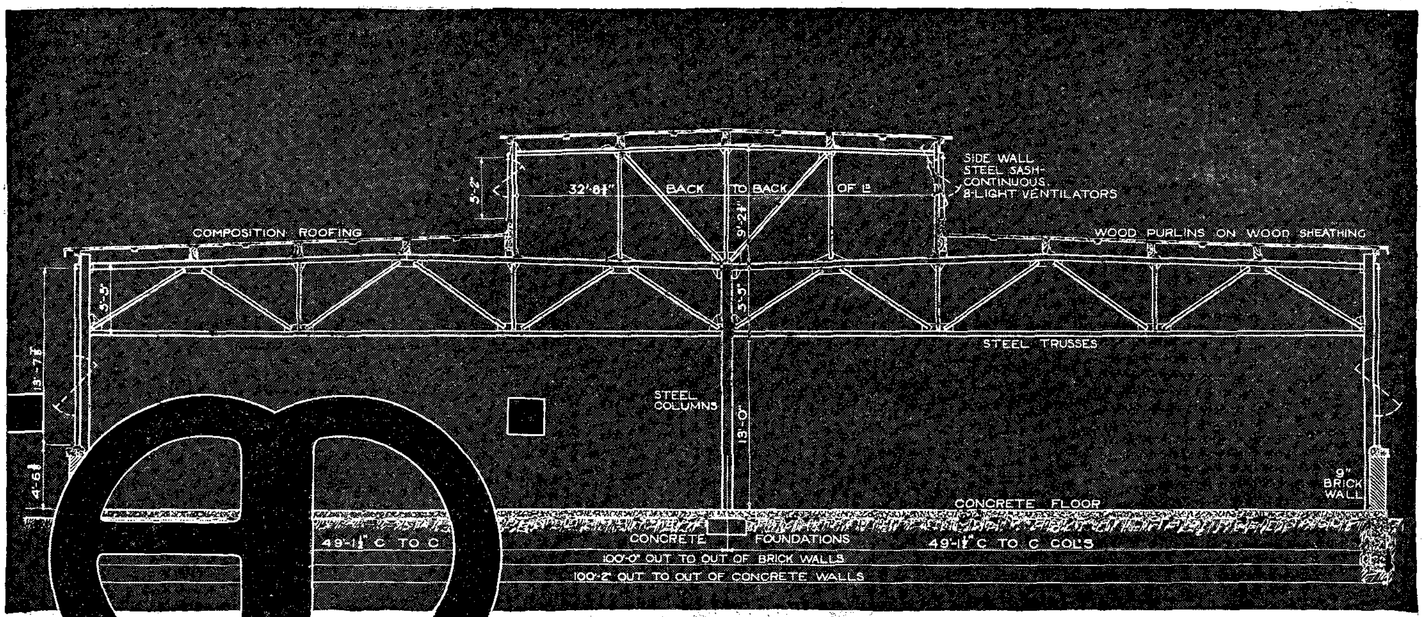
‡The Pacific Lumber Company, Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois; 103 Park Avenue, New York City
*Redwood Sales Company, Exposition Building, San Francisco, California
A. C. Dutton Lumber Corp., Springfield, Mass.


5'-2"
32'-8½" BACK TO BACK OF L^S
9'-2½"
SIDE WALL STEEL SASH-CONTINUOUS 8-LIGHT VENTILATORS
COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS ON WOOD SHEATHING
3'-5"
5'-5"
13'-7⅞"
STEEL TRUSSES
STEEL COLUMNS
13'-0"
4'-6⅛"
9" BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FLOOR
49'-1½" C TO C
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
49'-1½" C TO C COL'S
100'-0" OUT TO OUT OF BRICK WALLS
100'-2" OUT TO OUT OF CONCRETE WALLS

THE AUSTIN METHOD

Pre-Fabricated Ready for

Over seven miles of this Austin No. 3 Standard Building has been built for 80 manufacturers in less than 6 years.

Among these owners are manufacturers of autos, motor trucks, airplanes, chemicals, paper, munitions, electrical appliances, iron and steel products and a great variety of other articles of common use.

Through its satisfactory performance under a remarkably wide range of adaptation, Austin No. 3 Standard has become *Standard* in a broad sense. It is the product of many years of engineering and construction experience in the field of industrial building. It has set up a new standard in plant construction.

To supply the constant demand for Austin Standard Buildings for new plant construction, and to protect the owner who frequently has need for more floor space, *a permanent stock* of

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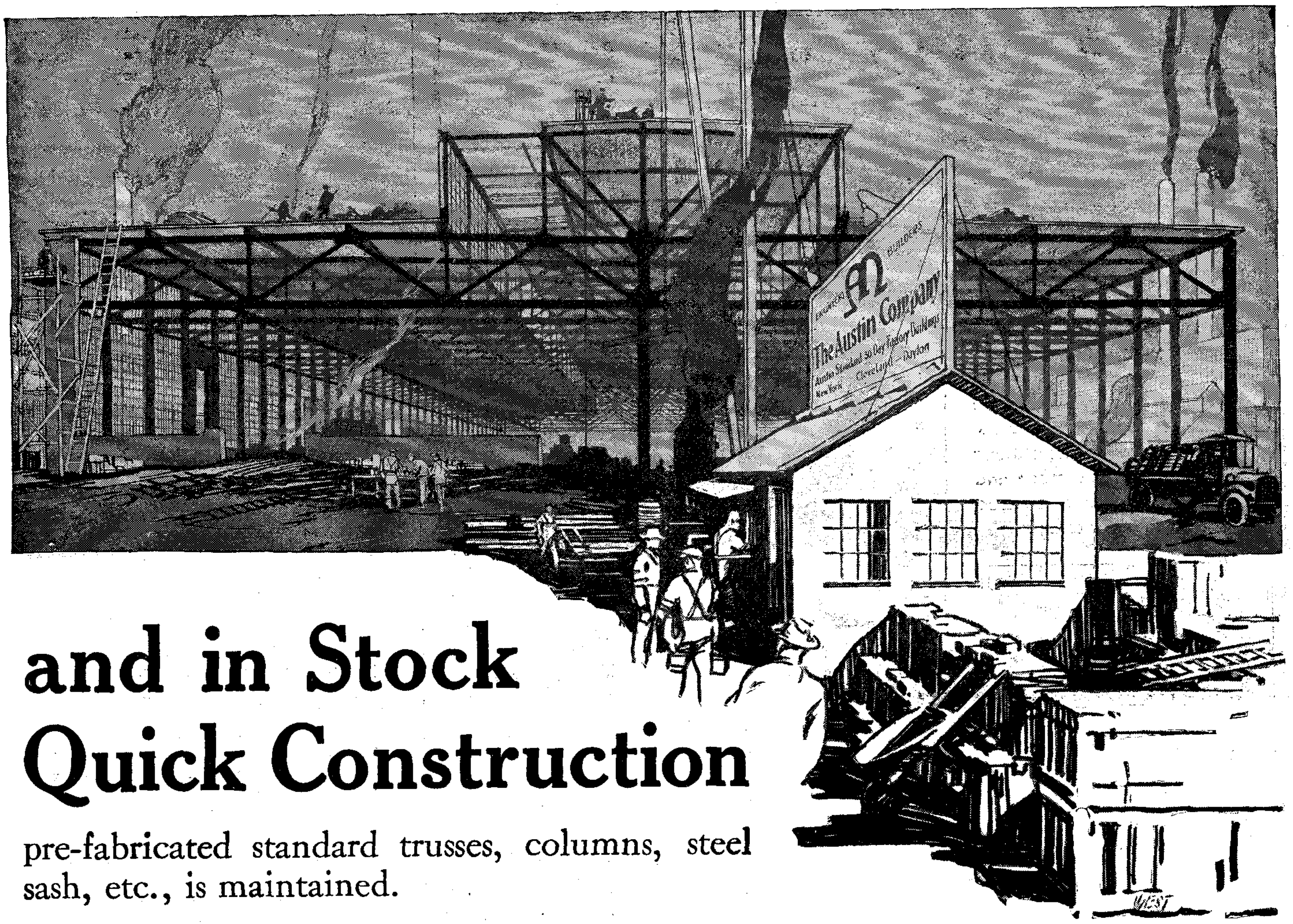
AUSTIN
STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS


ENGINEERS
BUILDERS
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Austin Standard 30 Day Factory Buildings
New York Cleveland Dayton
WEST

and in Stock Quick Construction

pre-fabricated standard trusses, columns, steel sash, etc., is maintained.

An organization is dispatched to the site immediately upon receipt of an order, to lay out the building and start foundations. When steel arrives, footings are ready so that erection can begin at once while the rest of the concrete work is being placed. Other operations follow in rapid order. No gap exists between operations. This is possible because materials are ready and a complete organization available.

It is through this application of established principles of efficient manufacturing to the *building* of manufacturing plants that Austin speed is attained.

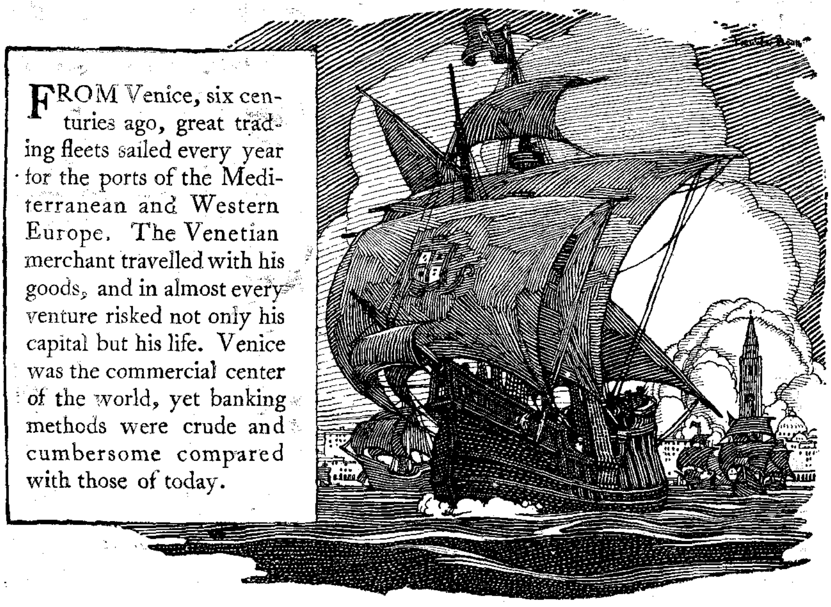
The Austin Book of Buildings contains complete data with specifications covering all Austin Standards. Write for a copy today.

If your need for more floor space is urgent, use the phone or wire.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY
Industrial Engineers and Builders
Cleveland, Ohio

AUSTIN

ENGINEERING-BUILDING-EQUIPMENT



FROM Venice, six centuries ago, great trading fleets sailed every year for the ports of the Mediterranean and Western Europe. The Venetian merchant travelled with his goods, and in almost every venture risked not only his capital but his life. Venice was the commercial center of the world, yet banking methods were crude and cumbersome compared with those of today.

Modern International Banking

MERCHANTS of today often send in a single ship more than could be carried in a whole fleet of Venetian argosies six hundred years ago. The development of our world commerce has been due not only to the advent of shipping facilities capable of handling the output of modern industry, but also to the modern bank, which has made international trading as practicable as buying and selling at home.

The modern merchant, through his bank, may secure payment for his foreign shipments as soon as they are dispatched, and thus release capital for further operations. The banking mechanism which makes this possible extends to every part of the world.

The fully-equipped bank, in addition to financing, is also able to give comprehensive information regarding foreign markets, foreign commercial conditions, foreign buyers and their credit standing, and other phases of international trade.

Service of this broad character is offered by a financial institution which has adopted the modern belief that banking is the servant of commerce and industry, and seeks to meet their needs.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York London Liverpool Paris Brussels

Capital and Surplus - - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - - $800,000,000

ceded to be certain. It is, however, considered equally certain that reservations will be adopted.

October 18 -- A tentative agreement on collective bargaining is reached by the General Committee of the National Industrial Conference meeting in Washington.

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard lands at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, being the first to complete the round trip transcontinental flight.

In a report just made public, regarding the $400,000,000 fund raised by the American Red Cross during the war, it is stated that war drives netted $283,500,000 and $42,000,000 came from membership dues. The remainder was obtained from many different sources.

The Senate sub-committee in its completed draft of the Railroad Bill includes a drastic provision making strikes of railroad employes a misdemeanor.

October 20 -- The United States Sugar Equalization Board decides that wholesalers shall not be permitted to charge more than ten cents a pound for sugar, and that any charge in excess of that will be regarded as a violation of the Food Control Act. This step was taken to prevent an abnormal increase in the price of sugar because of the existing shortage.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, informs the Industrial Conference in session at Washington that its steel strike resolution should not be considered, and that arbitration will not be agreed to by the steel companies.

According to the general report of the Red Cross War Council, that organization spent $56,595,729 for welfare and relief work in France during the 20 months which ended February 1, 1919. In addition the organization spent $63,840,655 elsewhere.

Count V. Macchi Di Cellera, Italian Ambassador to the United States since 1913, dies in the emergency hospital at Washington just before undergoing an operation.

October 21 -- Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy meet in Atlantic City and organize the first world league of business men, having for its aim business co-operation throughout the world. Admission to the new international organization will be limited to the members of the League of Nations.

Riots in connection with the steel strike break out at Braddock, near Pittsburgh, in which the State police battle with thousands of strikers. One man was shot and many others wounded by clubs and various missiles.

The tentative proposition relating to collective bargaining, under consideration by the National Industrial Conference in session at Washington, is defeated, with labor standing alone for the proposition. The resolution offering conciliation in the steel strike also is defeated.

The Senate passes a Deficiency Appropriations Bill carrying approximately $42,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000 over the House bill. The measure now goes to conference.

Alf T. Ringling, head of the firm of Ringling Brothers, owners and managers of one of the best known traveling circuses in the world, dies suddenly at his home at Oak Ridge, New Jersey, at the age of 56.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

MORE LABOR TROUBLE.---Boss--"Can't you find something to do?

Office Boy---"Gee whiz! Am I expected to do the work and find it, too?"

----"Boston Transcript."

WHAT WORRIED HIM.---"Are you sure your voice will fill this large hall?" asked the friend.

"I only hope," sadly replied the amateur singer, "that it won't empty it."

----"Jacksonville Times-Union."

WHY THEY DO IT.---"Water," says a medical writer in The Evening News, "according to some authorities, is a deadly poison." This may explain why some dairymen still stick to the old custom of mixing a little corrective milk with it.

----"London Punch."

USELESS WORDS.---"I see it is now proposed to have the word 'obey' stricken from the marriage ceremony."

"Yes, in the interest of economy. I've always held that in so far as that word was concerned the minister might just as well have saved his breath."

----"Detroit Free Press."

HE FORGOT SOMETHING.---"You seemed embarrassed when that pretty girl met you at the station."

"I had a reason for feeling embarrassed," answered the doughboy.

"What was it?"

"I promised to bring her the Kaiser's ears."

----"Buffalo Commercial."

THAT PARIS TRINITY.---Premier Massey, back in Maoriland relates that Clemenceau, in reply to a protest about the slow progress made at the Peace Conference, said: "How can we get along fast when I have a man on my left who imagines himself a latter-day Napoleon, and on my right a gentleman who holds the opinion that he is the world's Redeemer on a second visit to earth?"

----"Sydney Bulletin."

AUTOCRATIC INFERENCE.---"I guess we'll cut out that line of my speech," said Senator Sorghum, "about my being a public servant."

"It is a good old phrase."

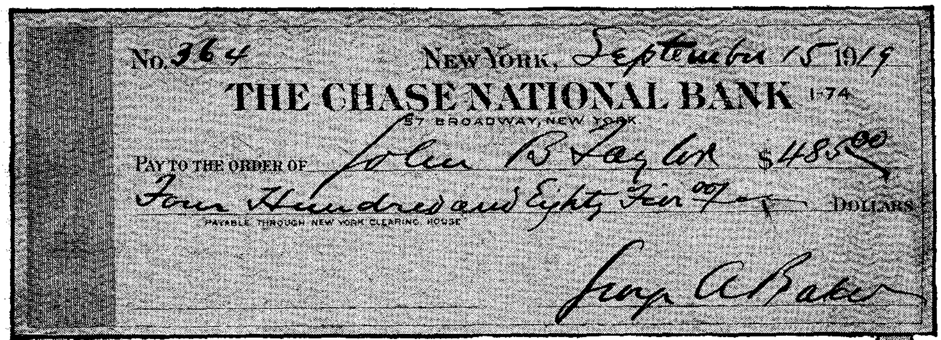
"Yes, but it has had its day. As household relationships go just now, claiming to be a servant sound, just a trifle bossy."

----Washington "Star."

THE ESSENTIALS.---"And so you learned French thoroughly while Over There, Son?" said the proud father of the Returned Soldier.

"Sure! I got so I could say Hello and Good-night and order ham and eggs, and I could ask a fellow to lend me money and tell a girl I loved her better'n anything and that's all a fellow needs in any language."

----Richmond "Times-Dispatch."



No. 364 New York, September 15 1919

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK 1-74

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF John B Taylor $485 00

Four Hundred and Eighty Five 00/100 DOLLARS

PAYABLE THROUGH NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Geo A Baker

How to insure checks against fraud

Checks are the safest form of currency—even though large sums of money are lost each year through the fraudulent alterations of *some kinds* of checks.

Examine the one above. The reproduction is, of course, imperfect; but a glance will show that it is not made on ordinary paper. It is National Safety Paper.

NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER

You've seen it scores of times, no doubt, for it is nearly fifty years old, and hundreds of banks, including over 70 per cent of those in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia use it. Perhaps your own checks, or those furnished you by your bank, have that same "wavy line" background.

Then be sure that you are not among those who lose by check raising or changing. Any attempted erasure of a check on National Safety Paper, by knife, or by chemicals, will produce an irremovable glaring white stain in the paper, rendering a fraud instantly detectable.

The amount is safeguarded, also the payee, date and endorsements. And this is the only way to make those four parts safe.

Those banks, which do not use National Safety Paper exclusively, often have various styles of checks on hand. If you want National Safety Paper it is usually only necessary to ask your bank for it.

Some interesting facts about check frauds and their prevention are contained in our book, "The Protection of Checks." We shall be glad to send it to you; also samples of National Safety Paper.

GEORGE LA MONTE & SON

Makers of Safety Papers

61 Broadway New York Established 1871

Summer and its blossoms all Winter in

California

Here children laugh at play, and age lengthens its span.

Miles of flower-bordered, sunlit boulevards. Upland slopes, covered with the green and gold of orange groves.

Luxurious resort hotels and rose-bowered bungalows.

All under the spell of a summer sea.

En route visit the national parks, national monuments, and other winter resorts. See Hawaii, too.

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty Street, New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route. "California for the Tourist," and other resort booklets, on request.

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION·

NOT TOO HEALTHY.---"It is healthier to be cremated," says an English physician. Maybe so, but for our part we know we should never be the same man again.

---- Boston"Transcript."

BEFORE BUT AFTER.---Wife (as door bell rings)--"That woman always comes here just before dinner."

HUB-"Then it's evident that she comes here after dinner."

---- Boston"Transcript."

SEARCHING QUESTION.---She--"I'd like to ask you a question!

He--"Ask it, dear."

She--"Am I the only girl whose money you ever loved?"

---- New York"Globe."

NO DISAGREEMENT.---"A man never ought to be allowed to leave so much money," says a Labor writer, discussing the will of an American. It ought to be pointed out that the millionaire in question did not really want to leave it.

---- London"Punch."

RIGHT VS. MIGHT.---"Why did you turn out for that truck? According to the traffic rules you had the right of way."

"Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, patiently. "But the truck had the right of weight."

----Washington "Star."

HISTRIONIC OR HISTORIC?---Little Girl (to film actress): "My father says he often saw you act on the stage before you went into pictures."

Excited Actress: "What did he say he had seen me in?"

Little Girl: "The 'Eighties!"

----London "Tit-Bits."

THE COURT'S DECISION.--- Plaintiff's Counsel -- "Your honor, unfortunately in this case I am opposed by the most unmitigated scoundrel --"

Defendant's Counsel --"My learned friend is such a notorious perverter--"

Judge -- "Will counsel kindly confine their remarks to such matters as are in dispute?"

----Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

MET HIS MATCH.---Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in a shop window, a wag went inside and said that he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the occasion the smart shopkeeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, Niagara Falls, moonlight walks, sheep run, Kent hops and holiday trips, scandal spreads, standard weights, India rubber tires, the organ stops, the world goes round, trade returns, and--"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts he returned and showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I agree with all of that perfectly---and marble busts."

----"Irish World."